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Japan

Further Reportage on Crisis in Kuwait, Iraq

Embassy in Kuwait May Close

OW2308094890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 KYODO—Japan may close its mission in Kuwait if embassy personnel are deemed to be in danger after Iraq's Friday deadline for shutting diplomatic missions, a government spokesman said Thursday.

"Our policy is to maintain (the mission in Kuwait) even after the 24th (August), but the embassy may close temporarily if it is judged there is danger to the embassy or embassy personnel," Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Tadamori Oshima said.

"Our embassy staff will do their best until the end," he told a regularly scheduled news conference.

Oshima said Japan was trying to maintain communication with other embassies in Kuwait, but it was very difficult to obtain information.

Oshima stressed that the possible closing would not mean Japan recognizes Iraq's annexation of its tiny oil-rich neighbor.

Asked whether Japan regards the some 500 Japanese in Iraq and Kuwait as hostages, Oshima said, "I am not using that word."

Iraqi Ambassador Summoned

OW2208122490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO—Twenty-one Japanese nationals, mostly wives and children of diplomats, were permitted to leave Iraq for Jordan by air on Wednesday, leaving the number of Japanese in the country at 209, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Officials said the group left Iraq after it became known last Saturday that diplomatic personnel and their dependents would be exempted from the ban on Japanese departing the country, officials said.

Officials said the group included five wives and seven children of Japanese diplomats, two schoolteachers and their three dependents, and one home-helper. Two of the diplomats' wives, all of whom were Japanese, were said to be pregnant.

A Japanese employee of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was also on board the flight with his Japanese wife, they said.

Two other Japanese working for U.N. Organizations arrived in Amman from Baghdad on Tuesday. Officials said there are now no other Japanese in Iraq associated with the United Nations.

Rounding off the 21 departees, officials said that a male embassy staffer accompanied the group aboard the plane to Amman, but he intends to return to Baghdad as soon as possible.

Out of the 209 Japanese now remaining in Iraq, only three are adult women, including two wives of embassy staffers and one woman who is married to an Iraqi national.

Only one child of Japanese nationality remains, whose mother is Iraqi and whose father is a Japanese corporate employee, officials said.

Earlier in the day, Iraqi Ambassador to Japan Rashid al-Rifa'i was summoned to the Foreign Ministry by Makoto Watanabe, director general of the ministry's Middle East and Africa Division.

Officials said Watanabe called on Iraq to ensure the safe and smooth departure of Japanese in Iraq and Kuwait out of humanitarian considerations and in accordance with International Law.

Watanabe also called on Iraq to withdraw its invasion forces from Kuwait, they said.

The Iraqi envoy was quoted as replying that he would convey the message to his home government in Baghdad.

Japan is currently considering how to deal with the tenuous situation surrounding the estimated 278 Japanese nationals in Iraqi-occupied Kuwait, many of whom are holed up in the Japanese Embassy, which Iraq plans to declare defunct on Friday.

Japan has said it will not voluntarily shut down the embassy. Officials said that how Iraq will react on Friday is not certain.

Kaifu Calls UN 'Key'

OW2208120290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Wednesday the United Nations is the key to resolving the Mideast crisis, and stressed that Japan would "under no circumstances" dispatch armed forces to the region.

Meanwhile, a top official of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party said Kaifu would like the government to prepare a preliminary response to Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait within the week. "I think (the crisis) must be resolved with the United Nations at the center," Kaifu was quoted as telling Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairwoman Takako Doi.

Kaifu, citing Japan's "growing responsibility" in the international community, told Doi that Japan must do more than provide financial assistance to the troubled region, Chief Deputy Cabinet Secretary Tadamori Oshima said. "Our contribution must be within the limits of the Constitution, but it should not be limited to financial measures," Kaifu said in his first public comments on the crisis in over a week.

Oshima said the prime minister told Doi he is considering plans that involve "sweat." The spokesman declined to comment on whether possibilities include the dispatch of noncombat personnel, one of the plans believed to be under consideration at the Foreign Ministry.

Doi told reporters after the meeting at Kaifu's private residence that the prime minister pledged he would not dispatch troops "under any circumstances." Article nine of the Constitution says that the Japanese people "forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes."

The meeting with Doi, played down by officials as an informal consultation, came after Kaifu was briefed by Vice Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama and other Foreign Ministry officials on developments in Kuwait and Iraq. Officials said that Kaifu issued instructions at the meeting, but would not say what they were.

LDP General Council Chairman Takeo Nishioka told reporters after a separate meeting with Kaifu that the prime minister would like the government to come up with a preliminary plan within the week for Japan's contribution to countering Iraqi aggression.

Kaifu also said he would like to visit the Middle East in October. Last week Kaifu postponed a long-planned visit to the region to prepare Japan's response to the turmoil.

On Friday, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama left in his place for Saudi Arabia, Oman, Jordan, Egypt, and Turkey to explain the postponement, and listen to each nation's views on assistance from Japan.

A ruling party source said Kaifu is hoping for cabinet resolution on Japan's contribution by next Tuesday, at the earliest.

Japan has joined international sanctions against Iraq, but is seeking a more substantial nonmilitary role in the region.

Government sources said Japan may undertake a two-step program, with preliminary steps including actions possible without changing Japanese law. Such measures might include financial and technical assistance to countries affected by the embargo against Iraq and occupied Kuwait, dispatch of private-sector medical and communications personnel, aid to Kuwaiti refugees, and support for multinational troops now in the Middle East.

In order to dispatch rescue teams Japan would have to revise relevant laws, requiring approval by the Diet, or parliament. Under ordinary circumstances, the Diet would next convene in mid-October.

Japan is also contemplating boosting support for U.S. military forces in Japan, which would require revision of its treaty with the U.S. However, this would probably meet with stiff opposition from the JSP.

U.S. Plan on Payment Viewed

OW2208132890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1306 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO—A senior Foreign Ministry official objected Wednesday to a U.S. call for Japan to pay more toward the cost of stationing American forces on its soil as a way of offsetting the costs of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf.

Such payments would in effect make U.S. forces "mercenaries for Japan," he said.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, made the remarks in reference to one of the requests the U.S. has made to Japan in the aftermath of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the deployment of U.S. forces to the Gulf region to defend Saudi Arabia and enforce United Nations economic sanctions against Baghdad.

The official's remarks came as other ministry bureaucrats said Japan would include the U.S. request among the items it is considering for an operation to contribute to international efforts to counter Iraqi aggression.

While shunning the utilization of U.S. forces as "mercenaries," the official said it is important for Japan to contribute personnel, not only money and materials, to the international effort.

The Japanese Government is believed to be looking into the legal ramifications of dispatching minesweepers, transport and communications equipment, and noncombat personnel to the Gulf region.

Japan's Constitution, which renounces the right to use force to settle international disputes, is widely interpreted as prohibiting the dispatch of elements of the Self-Defense Forces outside Japanese territory except for ceremonial port calls and international naval exercises.

Aside from the request for increased burden-sharing from Japan in connection with the Gulf situation, the U.S. has called for Japan to purchase U.S.-made airborne warning and control system (AWACS) planes and aerial refueling tankers under its defense program beginning in fiscal 1991.

The U.S. has also called for Japanese financial assistance to Middle Eastern countries whose economies have been hurt by the sanctions against Iraq.

Kaifu May Send Medical Experts

OW2308082790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0643 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 KYODO—U.S. ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost asked Japan on Thursday to send personnel, including those aboard Japan's Self-Defense Force [(SDF] vessels, to the Persian Gulf to contribute to easing the Mideast crisis, Japanese officials said.

Armacost made the request when he accompanied U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter in a meeting with Keigo Ouchi, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party. The envoy said he wants Japan to take action by sending personnel to the Middle East which, he said, may include those on board SDF ships. But he said he will not ask for the dispatch of Japanese troops.

Armacost also told Ouchi there are problems regarding aid to economically stricken countries as a result of Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2. He said the cost to the U.S. of sending American forces to the Gulf reached 1 billion dollars a month and it should be eased.

Amid the Gulf crisis, Washington called on Japan earlier this week to increase its financial support for U.S. Forces in Japan and include the purchase of major U.S. military equipment in its next defense buildup plan.

Ouchi, after meeting Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu later in the day, told reporters Kaifu is considering dispatching medical experts to the Middle East. Asked if he believes Japan should revise the Self-Defense Forces law, which bars the dispatch of its members overseas, the head of the centrist party said that would be difficult to do.

"We should support the United Nations peace efforts, and work within the restrictions of our Constitution," he said.

Japan's Constitution, introduced following its defeat in World War II, bans the use of force to solve international disputes.

Ouchi said after the 30-minute meeting at Kaifu's official residence that Kaifu concurred with his suggestion of holding a round of meetings with opposition party leaders on the Iraq crisis. He said such consultations would be necessary before tackling legal issues in the Diet, or parliament.

Several proposals for contributing to international action against Iraqi aggression in Kuwait would require revisions of Japanese law. They include the dispatching of government medical teams, and increasing support for U.S. Forces in Japan.

Position 'Firm,' 'Clear'

OW2308081290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 KYODO—Kuwait's exiled amir will dispatch a special envoy to Japan to meet Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu next week, officials from the Foreign Ministry and the Kuwaiti Embassy said Thursday.

The officials said that the Kuwaiti amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, has named Finance Minister 'Ali Khalifa al-'Adhbi as a special envoy to thank Japan for its support of his government after Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait earlier this month.

Japan is considering providing aid for about 300,000 Kuwaiti refugees in Saudi Arabia, the officials said.

'Ali al-'Adhbi served as oil minister until last June's cabinet reshuffle. He is likely to meet Kaifu on Monday, sources said.

He may also meet Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who will return from a five-nation Middle East visit on Saturday, they said.

One Foreign Ministry official said Japan will explain its position on Iraq's aggression is "firm and clear."

"The actions taken by Iraq are a violation of international law," he said.

Japan joined other countries in adopting economic sanctions against Iraq. It is now preparing a package of measures aimed at backing up international efforts in the Persian Gulf.

The government has refused to accept Iraq's orders to vacate the Japanese Embassy in Kuwait by August 24.

"We are definitely pleased," said a Kuwaiti Embassy official.

But Foreign Ministry officials acknowledge that the embassy may have to be vacated if Japanese lives are endangered. Iraq has threatened that diplomats still in Kuwait after August 24 will be deprived of their special status.

Kaifu Rejects Hostage Deals

OW2308114190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu rejected a suggestion by an opposition leader Thursday that Japan directly negotiate with Iraq over hostages.

"The United Nations secretary-general (Javier Perez de Cuellar) is now taking action. It would be difficult for Japan to move by itself," Kaifu was quoted as saying.

He was responding to a proposal by Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Keigo Ouchi that Japan take up the hostage issue with Iraq.

It was not clear whether Ouchi, who briefed reporters following the 30-minute meeting, expected Kaifu to negotiate on behalf of Japanese hostages or all hostages.

There are 487 Japanese and several thousand Westerners stranded in Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait.

The Japanese Government does not describe the Japanese detainees as hostages.

Japanese in Kuwait Sent to Baghdad

OW2308122590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 KYODO—All Japanese nationals stranded in Iraqi-occupied Kuwait have been moved to Baghdad, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Thursday. Most of the Japanese are trapped in hotels in the Iraqi capital, officials said.

A total of 278 Japanese were in Kuwait, of whom 261 had taken refuge in the Japanese Embassy. The other 17 had remained in their homes.

Officials Call for U.S.-Phnom Penh Dialogue

OW2208150590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1424 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO—The United States should open a dialogue soon with the Cambodian Government in Phnom Penh, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, suggested that the U.S. begin by dispatching a senior-level official, namely Richard Solomon, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, to Phnom Penh for initial talks with the Hanoi- installed government led by Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Another official, meanwhile, said it "doesn't make too much sense" for Washington to hold talks with Hanoi about the Cambodian peace process, while continuing to shun the Phnom Penh government.

He suggested that a dialogue between Washington and Phnom Penh "could be a beginning of a new breakthrough in the search for a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem."

The two officials spoke in the wake of July's U.S. "policy adjustment" on Cambodia.

While retaining support for the two noncommunist Cambodian resistance factions, the U.S. withdrew its support for the representation in the United Nations of the tripartite resistance coalition, which also includes the notorious Khmer Rouge, and announced its intention to open a dialogue with Vietnam on the issue of Cambodia. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has since said that Washington would be willing to open a dialogue with Hun Sen's government as well if that would contribute to the Cambodian peace process.

"There has been no move to actualize this talk," the second official said.

"The U.S. has already started up dialogue with the Vietnamese, but up to the present there has been no sign that it is going to directly talk with Phnom Penh," he noted.

Japan, meanwhile, has been strengthening its dialogue with the Hun Sen government since it first dispatched a senior level Foreign Ministry official, Masaaki Kohno, on a fact-finding mission to Phnom Penh last February.

The Foreign Ministry official noted that, earlier this month Japan sent its second highest-level mission to Phnom Penh for several days of talks with Hun Sen government officials. It consisted of two ranking Japanese diplomats from Tokyo and Bangkok, he said.

The mission, the official said, left Phnom Penh with the impression that the time is ripe for a Washington-Phnom Penh dialogue, as the Hun Sen government "is taking a somewhat flexible position."

Japanese officials have been expressing their hope to see a solution to the Cambodian question achieved along the lines of an agreement reached between three of the four rival Cambodian parties in talks held in Tokyo last April, though critics say the agreement has dissipated.

In the absence of the Khmer Rouge, the three parties agreed on a formula for a Supreme National Council, a representative body which would serve to facilitate a transition from a cease-fire to internationally monitored elections with input from the United Nations.

During the Tokyo meeting, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu took the unprecedented step of meeting with Hun Sen even though Japan does not recognize his government.

While the U.S. is loathe to take any action that might lend legitimacy to a regime installed by Vietnam, Japanese officials say the Phnom Penh regime is actually more independent and more in control than generally assumed.

Yeutter Holds Talks With Takeshita on Rice

OW2208140890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1311 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter told former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Wednesday that Japan should open its rice market gradually, said a Takeshita aide.

"I have no intention of destroying rice production capacity in Japan, but it's possible to create a mechanism in which Japanese rice can coexist with foreign rice by taking measures such as boosting import volume gradually," Yeutter was quoted as saying.

Japan is the world's largest importer of farm products, but it forbids rice imports for food security reasons.

Yeutter reportedly said he understood rice production serves many functions in Japan, including preparation for a food crisis.

But Yeutter said that it will benefit both Japan and the United States to go ahead with market opening, describing the opening of the rice market as an issue of urgency, the aide said.

"If Japan opens its rice market, there will be an ample supply of rice," Yeutter was quoted as saying.

Echoing an earlier remark, Takeshita indicated that some concession might be needed from Japan on the rice issue. He expressed hope that the issue will be settled by straightforward talks, the aide said.

Takeshita has said that Japan would be unable to avoid partly opening its rice market, with current critical world talks on free trade in farm products.

"I would not say everything can be subject to free trade, but Japan would not be allowed to wait with its head bowed until (the rice issue) will go away," Takeshita was quoted as telling Yeutter.

But Takeshita said it was difficult to form a consensus among Japanese people on opening the rice market. "People aged 50 or more cannot depart from the idea of food security," he said. This was due to food shortages during World War II, according to the aide.

Yeutter has met with Japanese Government and business leaders, including Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Tomio Yamamoto, since Sunday. He is due to return home on Thursday.

U.S. Timber Export Restrictions Criticized

OW2108130090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 21 KYODO—Japan on Tuesday slammed the U.S. Government's move to curtail exports of unprocessed timber as "extremely regrettable" and called it a betrayal of previous U.S. commitments to expand trade in forest products with Japan.

The Foreign Ministry, in a statement issued to the press in reaction to the enactment of the 1990 Customs and Trade Act, also criticized the fact that the U.S. took the move despite repeated expressions of concern on the matter by Japan in the past.

The statement warned that the curtailment will not only hurt the Japanese lumber industry, but will reflect poorly on the U.S. as a stable supplier of products to Japan and set back Japanese efforts to increase imports from that country.

It also shed doubt on U.S. assertions that the move was taken out of environmental considerations and questioned its compatability with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

One ministry official noted that if environmental concerns were really at the root of the latest move, the U.S. would have likewise curtailed the export of processed forestry products. He indicated that the U.S. move was designed to boost its own domestic processing industry.

The U.S. is the largest supplier of unprocessed timber to Japan, followed by Malaysia and the Soviet Union, officials said. Most of Japan's imports of forestry products from the U.S. are in the form of raw logs.

Washington trade negotiators have been pressing Japan to open up its market to U.S.-processed wood products such as paper and solid wood products.

Meanwhile, the All-Japan Federation of Lumber Associations expressed opposition to the new U.S. act prohibiting certain timber exports and called for a quick abolition of the clause in the law.

A senior executive of the association termed the export restriction unfair in view of the principle of free trade. He also expressed anxiety that Japan might be forced to buy higher-priced logs under the law, damaging those Japanese lumber processors dependent on U.S. timber.

The Forestry Agency estimates about 2 million cubic meters or 20 percent of Japan's total imports of U.S. timber will be affected by the law. But for the moment, a tight supply situation is not expected thanks to a surge in Japan's timber imports in recent years and a switch to suppliers in countries other than the U.S., an agency official said.

The agency is expected to take up the issue at a meeting of Japan-U.S. trade committee to be held in October and on other occasions, he added.

The new law contains a clause that prohibits the export of logs from forests in the U.S. northwest (west of 100 degrees west longitude) owned and managed by the federal government as well as logs from forests owned by state governments.

New Soviet Envoy Assures Interest in Firm Ties

OW2208191890 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1239 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Interview with Lyudvig Chizhov, USSR ambassador-designate to Japan, currently chief of the Pacific Ocean and Southeast Asian Countries Administration in the USSR Foreign Ministry, by NHK Moscow Bureau chief Kazuo Kobayashi in Moscow on 22 August; from the "NHK News 21" program—recorded]

[Text] [Chizhov] My main task, I think, is to further improve and develop Japanese-Soviet relations. In order to develop and improve our mutual relations, we must improve our acquaintance and understanding, enhancing mutual respect. The Soviet president is scheduled to visit Japan next year; this will be the first visit to your country by the highest Soviet leader. The talks will be the first genuine talks between top leaders of the two countries in some time. Therefore, I think that it will be an important event. If it is successful, the visit will have a great impact on the development of Japanese-Soviet relations.

[Kobayashi] Japanese-Soviet relations are deadlocked on the northern territories issue. I think that if the Soviet Union's perestroyka succeeds there will be marked progress on the territories. What is your view, Mr. Ambassador?

[Chizhov] Certainly this is an issue between the two countries. It is a difference of opinion. That is certain. However, in my opinion, the most important thing in developing our bilateral relations is agreement on a peace treaty. As you know, full-scale negotiations have begun, and all aspects of the peace treaty are being discussed in them. This includes the geographical aspect. Nonetheless, the peace treaty is not a simple issue, as you know. The talks have been going on for nearly 40 years. At the present stage, however, both sides are getting down to the talks in real earnest, as I have already mentioned. Therefore, I think we must strive to tax our ingenuity and view the talks as the way to settlement.

[Kobayashi] The Soviet Union is rapidly trying to improve relations with the ROK. Some hold the view that this move is being made with Japan in mind. What is your comment?

[Chizhov] First, the Soviet Union is not trying to develop relations only with the ROK. The development of Soviet relations with Asian and Pacific countries, including the ROK, will not and must not hinder Japanese-Soviet relations. Of course, Japan is an important neighbor to the Soviet Union; therefore, we want to establish and maintain truly good-neighborly relations. Please rest assured that this is our intention.

Governors Meet Soviet Counterparts in Tokyo

OW2308024090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0146 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 (KYODO)—Japanese and Soviet governors opened their first Tokyo conference after a 10-year hiatus Thursday, ready to discuss ways to promote grassroots cultural ties and economic links between their people.

The Tokyo conference follows a 1988 session in Moscow, which had been the first since Japan halted its participation in 1980 to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Moscow's perestroyka economic reform plan has run into problems during the last two years and Soviet leaders have sought economic aid from the West to help bolster their ailing economy.

The delegation of 18 Soviet officials, which arrived Tuesday, is scheduled to tour numerous industrial and cultural sites in prefectures throughout Japan before heading home August 31.

Headed by the chairman of the Moscow regional soviet, the group also includes the deputy foreign minister of the Russian Republic.

While Tokyo refuses to aid Moscow as long as it continues to occupy the four northern islands that Japan claims as its territory, the prefectures have taken no public position on the link between economic ties and a political resolution.

"The return (of the northern territories) is a long-time wish of the Japanese people," said an official of the Prefectural Governors' Association hosting the conference.

"But diplomacy is outside the governors' role," the official said. All economic and trade dealings, he noted, are arranged on a private business basis.

The conference will also take up cultural exchanges building on a series of sister-city and sister "prefecture" relationships, including links between Yokohama, Kyoto, Hiroshima and Soviet cities, and the western Hyogo Prefecture with the Khabarovsk territory on the Soviet Pacific.

Surging Imports Ease Japan's Labor Shortage

OW2208100390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO—Rising imports since the 1985 Plaza accord, which triggered the yen's upswing, scythed 6.4 trillion yen off Japan's gross national product (GNP) in 1989, easing an acute labor shortage by absorbing 310,000 jobs, a government report said Wednesday.

Imports accounted for 8.58 percent of the total domestic supply of goods in 1989, up from 6.63 percent in 1985, according to the inter-industry relations tables for 1986 and 1987 released by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

By replacing part of the domestic supply of goods, the increase in imports slashed 15.0 trillion yen off Japan's domestic production in 1989, and 6.4 trillion yen off the GNP in the same year. At the same time, the surging imports eased the ever-tighter labor market by absorbing a potential 310,000 jobs in 1989.

Without the easing effect of imports, Japan's labor crunch would have been far severer since the ratio of job offers to job applicants soared to 1.25 in 1989 from 0.68 in 1985.

The industrial sectors where the share of imports in the total domestic supply increased particularly markedly include furs, bags, toys and other low-technology products as well as textiles, oil products, precision machinery, and food. Imported textiles, for example, rose to 14.6 percent of all textiles sold in Japan in 1989 from 6.7 percent in 1985 while precision machinery imports rose from 9.5 percent to 15.1 percent.

Reflecting a change in Japan's industrial structure, exports declined in their importance as a stimulus for production. In 1985, exports accounted for 16.0 percent of domestic production, but that share slumped to 11.8 percent in 1987.

In contrast, investments were responsible for 30.6 percent of total production in 1987, up from 26.7 percent in 1985.

The MITI report also showed the steady increase in the share held by the service sector in total production. It rose from 43.7 percent in 1985 to 46.4 percent in 1987, reducing the manufacturing sector's share by the same amount.

Egyptian Reportage on Nakayama Visit to Cairo

WA2208160290

For Egyptian reportage on the visit by Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, including talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, see the Arab Africa division, Egypt section of the 22 August and subsequent issues of the Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT.

North Korea

Daily Sums Up Pan-National Rally's Success

SK2208113090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0024 GMT 18 Aug 90

[NODONG SINMUN 18 August editorial: "Let All the Nation Turn Out to Achieve the Cause of National Reunification"]

[Text] The Pan-National Rally for Peace and Reunification of the Country was splendidly held on 15 August in Panmunjom, the spot of division, amid the great expectations and interest of the nation. Delegates of the pan-national rally—who held ceremonies marking the start of the rally and the grand Paektu-Halla march for promoting national reunification, which started on the top of Mt. Paektu, the mountain of national origin, on 13 August—arrived in Panmunjom on 15 August and successfully conducted the pan-national rally. They also held a cultural festival there for reunification and planted trees to commemorate the rally. Delegates completed the rally schedule by holding a friendship gathering and evening of culture for reunification in Pyongyang.

The rally was held when the desire of fellow countrymen for national reunification is growing stronger than ever before and the situation at home and abroad is developing favorably for the reunification of the country. The 15 August pan-national rally not only was a site of the historic dialogue of national and democratic organizations and personages that represent the will of the compatriots from all walks of life in the North, South, and overseas, but also was a sacred plaza of national reconciliation and unity. Representatives from various reunification movements in the North, South, and overseas—who are making strenuous efforts to achieve the cause of reunification, keeping the long-cherished desire for national reunification deep in their hearts—attended this important rally. The bereaved families of martyred patriots who sacrificed themselves for national reunfication in the North, South, and overseas also participated.

Numerous delegates of the South side who had waged the struggle to participate in the 15 August pan-national rally, shedding blood, failed to come to the rally site because the splittist forces tenaciously obstructed them. With the dispatch by the National Democratic Alliance of Korea—which initiated the pan-national rally—of its delegate via overseas, the rally was able to smoothly perform its mission as a pan-national meeting to pool the general will of the North, South, and overseas compatriots.

The pan-national rally held this time was, indeed, a significant event which recorded a new chapter of the movement of the nation itself, the civil-sponsored reunification movement, in the history of our nation's reunification movement. It was also a symbolic event that contributed to turning the cause of national reunification into the whole nation's cause. This is a precious victory jointly won by the pro-reunification, patriotic forces on the road of the arduous struggle for national reunification.

Because of the common aspirations of delegates to bring an end to national division at the earliest possible date and, thus, to expedite reunification, despite the differences in their ideologies, ideals, political views, and religious beliefs, and despite the differences in their residential districts and organizations, the rally earnestly discussed the presented agenda item, "For guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country," found the goal and ways of common struggle for solving the reunification question in conformity with the interests of the nation, and unanimously adopted documents, including a resolution of the Pan-National Rally for Peace and Reunification of the Country and letters appealing to compatriots at home and abroad.

Delegates from all walks of life at home and abroad, cherishing in their hearts the patriotic zeal to devote their strength and wisdom for national reunification, solemnly adopted a resolution not only to acheive by all means peaceful circumstances for national reunification and for realizing free travel, total opening up, and reunification under a confederal system between the North and the South, but also to actively participate in dialogue for reunification, vigorously wage joint struggles for the independent reunification of the country, and to expand and strengthen the unity of the pro-reunification, patriotic forces.

The pan-national rally—the first in the history of national division—was a historic forum of negotiations for reunification where broad segments of people from the North, South, and overseas gathered, frankly and open-mindedly discussed ways to promote national reunification, and reached a complete accord on them. The rally showed that if we adhere to the three principles for national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity—we can exchange opinions beneficial to national reunification and produce an outstanding agreement from this.

The pan-national rally held this time was a rally of great national unity, attended by delegates from all walks of life at home and abroad with the ardent desire of the 70 million fellow (?countrymen), irrespective of the differences in ideologies, ideals, political views, and religious beliefs. It was also a historic gathering that demonstrated worldwide the strong aspiration and firm will of all of the fellow (?countrymen) to sternly smash the maneuvers of splittist forces at home and abroad to obstruct national reunification and to build an independent, neutral, and peace-loving reunified country in the nineties without fail.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: It is inveitable in history that a nation that has been artificially divided by foreign forces is reunified into one. All compatriots in the North, South, and overseas should firmly unite as one and vigorously struggle, full of hope and faith, and, thus, should make the nineties a historic period of national reunification.

Accomplishing the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is the supreme national task of all the Korean people. The fact that our nation, which has a history of 5,000-long years, has been suffering the tragedy of division for nearly half a century is indeed disgraceful and deplorable.

The ardent desire of all of the fellow countrymen for national reunification is becoming more fervent today, and the fair and aboveboard proposals and efforts of our party and the government of the Republic for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification have aroused great support and sympathy among people at home and abroad. The overall international situation today is gradually moving toward the trend of detente, and the voices of the peace- loving people of the world calling for a peaceful resolution to the Korean question are also further increasing with each passing day.

Our nation should guarantee peace in the country and achieve its peaceful reunification in the nineties without fail by actively taking advantage of the present situation, which is favorably developing toward national reunification. Today's reality, which has presented national reunification as the supreme mission of the present time, demands the active efforts and struggle of all of the Korean people in the North, South, and overseas. Now is the very time for all compatriots at home and abroad to rise up as one in the struggle for building an independent, sovereign, and peaceful reunified country, transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals, and systems.

Our nation has the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity. The three principles are not only the outstanding ones that make it possible to solve the reunification question in conformity with the specific reality of our country, in which the North and the South have different ideologies and systems, but have also already been agreed upon by North and South Korea and officially recognized by the world. Our nation also has the proposal for founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] that we put forward a long time ago as a realistic and reasonable reunification proposal that has embodied these principles.

The three principles for national reunification are the firm foundation, that is to say, the nation's common reunification program, that our nation should rely on and adhere to in solving the reunification question. The proposal for founding a DCRK is the best reunification formula, which makes it possible to most rapidly and peacelly solve, with certainty, the country's reunification question without one side swallowing the other or being swallowed by the other in the present condition under which there exist different ideologies and systems in the North and the South.

To achieve the historic cause of national reunification in the nineties, our nation should thoroughly defend and realize the three principles for national reunification and their embodiment, the proposal for founding a confederal state, without fail. All the compatriots at home and abroad should oppose the institutional reunification doctrine, the way of reunifying the country with one side swallowing the other or being swallowed by the other, and should continue the vigorous struggle to reunify the country by founding a confederal state on the basis of the coexistence of two systems and two self-governments in the North and the South.

What is more important than anything else in achieving the independent and peaceful reunification is to solve the question of guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula. Thirty-seven years have passed since the sound of the guns of war stopped on our land. But an unstable situation between peace and war continues. Without peace we cannot expect reunification. It is clear to everyone that any problem related to reunification cannot be solved under a tense situation in which war may break out at any moment. Peace on the Korean peninsula should be a reunification- oriented peace. It should be guaranteed by the signing of a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, the withdrawal of foreign troops, and disarmament of the North and the South and should be solved through negotiations among the parties concerned.

The greatest factor of aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula, creating the danger of war and blocking national reunification is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces.

The fellow countrymen at home and abroad must continue the vigorous, nationwide anti-U.S., antiwar, antinuclear and peace movement to have the U.S. forces and their nuclear weapons pulled out of South Korea, oppose the arms buildup by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique, their stooges, under the pretext of military equilibrium and lift up voices demanding disarmament.

To expedite national reunification, free travel and full-scale opening between the North and the South should be realized. To enable anyone to freely visit the North and the South, to meet each other and to freely hold dialogue for reunification, all political, physical, and artificial obstacles separating the North and the South should be immediately removed.

The South Korean people must struggle more staunchly for the dismantlement of the concrete wall, the symbol of national division, and for the abolition of the National Security Law and other legal and institutional mechanisms banning contact and travel with the North.

To smoothly resolve all questions for peace and the peaceful reunification of the nation with our own strength, dialogue should be actively developed between the North and the South.

Not only dialogue between authorities but also dialogue at the civilian level should be held and dialogue between political, military, economic, cultural and other groups and dialogue at all levels should be held between the North and the South. A political consultative meeting in which the authorities of the North and the South and delegates of political parties, social organizations, and people from all walks of life participate, a most authoritative form of dialogue for reunification, should be convened so as to incorporate the debates on the reunification of the nation.

All people at home and abroad must decisively oppose the self- opinionated concept of a unified channel of dialogue of the South Korean puppets and further expand the pan-national rally, a theater of wide-range civilian dialogue between the North and the South and overseas.

It is an urgent task of the struggle laid before our people to check and frustrate the two-Koreas plot of the separatists at home and abroad. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, frightened by the strengthened reunification movement of the popular masses, are running amok to create an antinational, antireunification (?current).

As shown by their suppression of the preparatory work for the pan-national rally, they strengthened the barbarous oppression of patriotic and democratic reunification forces at the point of a gun and persistently resorted to maneuvers to internationally legalize the nation's division while talking about northern policy, separate entry into the United Nations and so forth.

If such an antireunification offensive is allowed, the nation's division will be perpetuated and South Korea will never escape domination by outside forces. Furthermore, the Korean peninsula will be reduced to a victim of a showdown policy by outside forces.

All Korean people absolutely will not tolerate the foolish act of dividing the nation into two Koreas or having the nation's fate ridiculed by outside forces.

All Koreans in the North and the South and abroad must deal a determined counterblow at any attempt of the U.S. imperialists and puppets to legalize the permanent division of the country as two Koreas and check and frustrate it at every step.

The great national unity is the key to national reunification. The people in the North, South, and abroad should firmly unite under one national ideal by transcending the differences in classes, ideologies, political views and systems.

The recent pan-national rally clearly proved Koreans from the North, South, and overseas cannot be different from one another on the road for reunification, and that their intentions, wisdom and strength can be pooled together to achieve the cause of reunification.

All the units and organizations at home and abroad struggling for national reunification should pool their efforts and unite with each other and, furthermore, form a nationwide united front embracing all the political parties, social organizations, various units and figures of all circles.

The recent pan-national rally laid a practical foundation on which patriotic reunification forces in the North, South, and overseas could realize an alliance of organized forces. Based on this, they supported and agreed on the proposal for forming the Pan-National Alliance for the Country's Reunification as an alliance of nationwide patriotic reunification forces.

This alliance undoubtedly will contribute to strengthening the main force of the nation for national reunification and to expanding and developing the reunification movement nationwide.

It is the firm will of all fellow countrymen to achieve the cause of national reunification without fail in the nineties with the united strength of the nation.

Although the domestic and foreign separatist forces are challenging the flow of history, the overall situation is firmly advancing toward reunification, and those leading this advance are the popular masses—the main force of reunification—not the separatist forces.

The broad patriotic reunification forces at home and abroad demonstrated the people's unbreakable will for reunification to the entire world by successfully holding the recent Panmunjom pan-national rally and took a great stride on the road toward reunification.

No one can block or reverse the great trend of the times when all the people in the North and the South of the nation aspire for reunification by ending the division of the country.

The United States should squarely look at the reality of the Korean peninsula, where the sentiments of national reunification have become an irresistible trend, and change its Korean policy to suit it. It should give up its anachronistic scheme of permanent occupation of South Korea and its two-Koreas policy and immediately withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. It should stop unreasonable interference in Korean affairs.

The No Tae-u group should abandon its foolish dream to keep the country divided forever and prolong its remaining days under the patronage of foreign forces and abandon its antinational, antireunification scheme and join in the flow of the nation toward reunification before it is too late.

The just patriotic cause of national reunification will be achieved without fail and all fellow countrymen in the North, South, and overseas will live in harmony on the reunified fatherland without fail.

All the Korean compatriots in the North, in the South, and overseas should firmly unite themselves on the great national united front for national reunification by cherishing the new conviction and the spirit of struggle and should vigorously struggle so that national reunification can be realized at an early date.

ROK 'Arms Buildup', Military Moves Denounced

SK2308052690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today condemns the South Korean puppets for getting over-heated in confrontation and military exercises at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean puppet Army held a "meeting for estimating combat power" some time ago and cried that as the "danger of provocation of a total war" by someone is increasing with the U.S. military forces' deployment in the Middle East, a position to counter it must be taken. The South Korean puppet Defence Ministry decided to increase military expenditure for 1991 18 percent above this year, the paper in a signed commentary says, and goes on:

The puppets are frequently staging military exercises simulating invasion on the North, together with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and are now scheming to launch the "ulji" military exercise at any cost under the cloak of scale "cutback."

This proves that the No Tae-u group is running along the road of confrontation and war at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists, not the road of peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are answering our disarmament and peace proposals with arms buildup, large-scale military exercises and military provocations which are carrying the tension to the extremes.

It is ridiculous that the No Tae-u group which is leading the situation of the Korean peninsula to the brink of war circulated a false document at the U.N. Security Council to make it appear that it is taking a step for detente to create an atmosphere of North-South dialogue with the approach of North-South High-Level Talks.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are putting spurs to arms buildup and engrossed in large-scale military exercises and military provocations at a time when detente and disarmament have become a trend of the times and these are particularly urgent on the Korean peninsula where the danger of war is growing. They can by no means cover up their bellicose nature.

They must clearly know that the policy of "strength" does not work on our people and revolutionary Armed Forces, give up arms buildup and unconditionally stop their military exercises and military provocations without delay.

Radio Cites Criticism of U.S. Gulf Blockade

SK2308043090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] According to reports, many world countries have strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists' reckless sea blockade operations and their augmentation of armed forces in the Gulf area.

According to what the U.S. paper THE WASHINGTON POST reported on 14 August, citing a UN source, representatives of many UN Security Council member nations, including the Soviet Union and France, at the unofficial meeting of the Security Council, expressed objections to the unilateral sea blockade which the United States had recently carried out against Iraq. They denounced the U.S. act as a violation of the UN rules.

At a news conference on 16 August, UN Secretary General de Cuellar noted the danger of the U.S. armed intervention and said that it would constitute a violation of the UN Charter, if any country uses the force of arms to put the UN retaliatory step against Iraq into practice, unless the UN Security Council approves the use of arms.

On 14 August, Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez said that Spain opposes the U.S. and British way of conducting the sea blockade against Iraq. Saying the sea blockade against Iraq is against UN rules, he stressed that the West must not become military police in the Arab region.

Meanwhile, many Arab countries, too, are raising their voices, denouncing the U.S. intervention in the Gulf area. Libyan leader Muammar Qadhdhafi warned that the flood of U.S. troops into Saudi Arabia is a threat to the Arab nation. He stressed that the foreign forces which had entered in the Gulf area must be regarded as the aggression forces of colonialism and, thus, must be rejected.

Iranian President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani denounced the fact that the foreign forces have crawled into the Gulf area and are scheming to rekindle the flames of war in the area and are turning the area into a powder keg.

Indian Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh, saying that the military action in the Gulf area by the United States and its allies is a violation of the UN Charter, noted that India opposes the U.S. military intervention in the Gulf area.

The (?National Liberation Front) of Algeria noted the use of international laws to justify the presence of Americans on Islamic soil is only to protect the interest of the West.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, meanwhile, in his open letter sent recently to the U.S. President, condemned the U.S. President for telling lies and tenaciously trying to do damage Iraq, thus encroaching upon the interests of the Arab nation and Islam. He denounced the United States for making preparations for aggression and interfering in the internal affairs of the Arabs, while boosting hostility against the entire Arab nation and, particularly against Iraq.

Also in a statement carried by the Iraqi News Agency and on television on 16 August, he warned that numerous Americans would be returned home dead, in case of a clash between the United States and Iraq.

U.S. Aerial 'Nuclear War' Exercises Denounced

SK2208105590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors moved nuclear-capable F-16 and F-15 fighter- bombers, FA-18, A-6 pursuit-assault planes and assault planes, some 30 in all, to the Osan Airforce Base in South Korea from the Iwakuni and Kadena Bases in Japan and Guam with the support of mid-air refuelling planes for three days from August 16, according to military sources.

During the three days, they hurled formations of planes of the same types they had quickly deployed in South Korea into the sky above Oeyondo, Wonju, Chongup, Sosan, Pyongchang, Anmyondo and Chechon for a nuclear strike exercise simulating a forestalling nuclear attack on the depth and strategic targets in the northern half of Korea in cooperation with F-16, F-5, F-4, F-86, A-37, OA-10 and other fighter planes belonging to the U.S. Seventh Airforce in South Korea and the puppet Airforce.

In this period, they sent F-16 and other fighter-bombers, assault planes and AWACS [airborne warning and control system] planes belonging to the U.S. Seventh Airforce and the puppet Airforce into the sky above Kunwi, Sangdong, Chungju, Sangju, Yoju, Wonju and Taegu between 07:00 and 19:00 every day for frantic coordinated nuclear strike exercises directed against major objects in the operational and tactical zones and objects in the coastal areas of the northern half of Korea.

The number of the planes involved in the aerial nuclear war exercises in the South Korean sky for three days totalled 1,100.

The repeated frantic nuclear war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets eloquently prove that they are increasing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and working in a planned way to lay artificial obstacles to the North-South dialogue.

North Denounces U.S. Plane Deployment in South

SK2308044090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors brought and deployed 13 FA-18 pursuit-assault planes, eight A-6 assault planes and four EA-6 electronic jamming planes in the Osan Airforce Base in South Korea from the Iwakuni Base, Japan, on August 22 under the pretext of a typhoon, according to military sources.

On the 20th, the U.S. imperialists deployed formations of F-16 fighter-bombers at the Kunsan Airforce Base from the Kadena Base in Okinawa and let them stage a joint exercise simulating a surprise attack on the North in the air above the Anmyon Islet, Sosan, Kongju and Uljin in coordination with fighter-bombers, assault planes and airborne warning and control planes belonging to the U.S. Seventh Airforce and the South Korean puppet Airforce. A total of 150 planes were mobilized in this exercise.

On the same day, they brought formations of Iwakuni-based A-6 assault planes to the air above Yoju and Chungju to stage a frantic war exercise for a surprise attack on the ground targets in the forward and inland areas of the northern half of Korea with the support of F-16, F-4, F-5 and OA-10 planes belonging to the U.S. Seventh Airforce and the puppet Airforce.

They also brought four KC-135 refueling tanks to the Osan Airforce Base from Guam on the 20th and 21st and staged an air refueling exercise in the air above Chongup.

On the 20th, they hurled AWACS [airborne warning and control system] E-3 based on Kadena, Okinawa, to the air above the area near the military demarcation line to command the planes in the aerial military exercise, while openly committing an electronic espionage on the interior of the northern half of Korea.

This fully shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are trying to increase the actual fighting capacity for northward invasion.

Further on Soviet Government Delegation's Visit

Presents Kim Il-song Gift

SK2208154090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—The visiting Soviet Government scientific and technological delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The gift was conveyed to Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam by head of the delegation Nikolay Lavenrov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

Gives Kim Chong-il Gift

SK2208154590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from the Soviet Government scientific and technological delegation on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam by head of the delegation Nikolay Lavenrov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

More PRC Military, Provincial Groups' Visits

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK2208153090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received gifts from the delegation of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Shandong provincial friendship delegation of China on a visit to Korea.

The gifts were handed to an official concerned respectively by Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee Quan Shuren and Secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee Jiang Chunyun, members of the CPC Central Committee and heads of the delegations.

Army's 'Goodwill Visit' Hailed

SK2308045890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today carry editorials welcoming an official goodwill visit to Korea by a Chinese goodwill military delegation led by Colonel General Qin Jiwei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, state councillor and minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China.

NODONG SINMUN says the delegation's visit to Korea will make a considerable contribution to further developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

It will also inspire the Korean people and Army in their vigorous endeavours to accelerate socialist construction and accomplish the historical cause of national reunification, the paper says, and goes on:

The Korean and the Chinese people are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who have linked their destinies together from long ago and shared life and death, weal and woe in their struggle against the common enemy.

The solidity and indestructibility of the Korea-China friendship which has been forged with blood and withstood all trials of history are firmly guaranteed by the deep comradeship and particular intimacy between the leaders of the two countries.

The meeting and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Jiang Zemin here some time ago were an epochal event which has developed the Korea- China friendship to a new height.

The friendship which is growing stronger and developing with every passing day is greatly contributing to accelerating the revolution and construction in the two countries and defending peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army (CPLA) has traversed a road of victory and glory as the army of the party and people and performed proud exploits. The CPLA has grown in strength politically and ideologically and in military technique and is performing feats in the strivings to realize four modernizations while creditably defending the socialist gains.

The Korean people and People's Army are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over all the successes registered by the fraternal Chinese people and People's Liberation Army.

They fully support the Chinese people in their struggle to build a prosperous, modern socialism and reunify the whole country in accordance with the "one country, two systems" policy under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core, and sincerely wish them greater success in the struggle.

The visit to Korea by the Chinese goodwill military delegation led by Comrade Qin Jiwei is a clear proof of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries which are developing favourably with each passing day.

The Korean people and Army will as ever fight shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly Chinese people and Army, deepening the militant fraternity and close bonds of kinship with them in the endeavours for the victory of the cause of socialism.

MINJU CHOSON says the Korean people will make every effort to bring into fuller bloom and further the traditional Korean-Sino friendship established and developed by the leaders of the two countries.

More on Military Delegation

SK2308103490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA)—A goodwill military delegation of the People's Republic of China arrived here today by train for an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation led by Colonel General Qin Jiwei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, state councillor and minister of national defence of of the PRC, consists of Lieutenant General Yu Yongpa, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA]; Lieutenant General Gu Hui, commander of the Nanjing military area command of the CPLA ; Vice-Admiral Zhang Xusan, deputy commander of the Navy of the CPLA ; Major General Zheng Jianning, deputy director of the general office of the Central Military Commission, and other members.

Qin Jiwei, as an Armycorps commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, had fought in the same trench with the Korean people and People's Army against the common enemy during the past fatherland liberation war.

At Pyongyang railway station many working people in the city and KPA [Korean People's Army] soldiers warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the CPLA, close revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers.

The delegation was met at the railway station by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of people's Armed Forces, General Chon Mun-sop, Colonel Generals Yi Pong-won and Cho Myong-nok and Admiral Kim Il-chol and other generals and officers of the KPA.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi and his embassy officials, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC [Military Armistice Commission], Chief of the CPV liaison office and military attaches of foreign embassies here were present at the station to meet the delegation.

A welcome ceremony took place in honour of the delegation at the station.

The national anthems of the PRC and the DPRK were played and Qin Jiwei, together with O Chin-u, reviewed a guard of honour of the KPA.

[Pyongyang KCNA in a similar report at 1002 GMT on 23 August adds the following:

"NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial article in welcome of the delegation's visit to Korea, which says the visit to Korea by the Chinese goodwill military delegation led by Comrade Qin Jiwei is a clear proof of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and Armies of the two countries which are developing favourably with each passing day."]

Foreign Minister Meets New Romanian Ambassador

SK2308111090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam today met and conversed with newly- appointed Romanian Ambassador to Korea Aureliu Ioan Lazar who paid a courtesy call on him.

Malagasy Premier Supports Reunification Bid

SK2308044690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA)—Invariable is the stand of the Malagasy Government and people in supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, said Ramahatra Victor Nirina, prime minister of Madagascar, when he met the Korean Ambassador to his country Chong Tae-hwa on August 16.

He declared that the Malagasy people will always stand firm on the side of the Korean people.

National Symposium on Kim Il-song Policy Speech

SK2208105790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—A national symposium on the policy speech "Let Us Bring the Advantages of Socialism in Our Country Into Full Play" delivered by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the first session of the 9th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held today at the People's Palace of Culture.

Present there were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and other officials concerned.

Speeches were made by Dr. Sim Hyong-il, director of the Academy of Social Sciences; Associate Doctor Kim Chong-pon, teacher of Kim Il-song University; Prof. [Professor] and Dr. Kim Pae-hwan, head of a chair of Kim Il-song Higher Party School; and other professors, assistant professors, doctors and associate doctors. They stressed that the policy speech gave a profound analysis of the essential nature, main characteristics and superiority of our socialism, indicated main strategic goal and ways of successfully building socialism and communism and gave overall scientific answers to all the theoretical and practical problems in hastening the accomplishment of the national reunification, the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the cause of socialism.

The great leader President Kim Il-song has said:

"Our socialism is, in short, a man-centred socialism, the embodiment of the chuche idea. The principal characteristic of our society lies in the fact that it is a truly people- orientated society of which the popular masses are the genuine masters and in which everything serves the masses."

The speakers said the policy speech gives exposition of the main characteristic features of socialism and points out that the socialist system of Korea is a superior system in which the party and the masses form a strong independent motive force of the revolution, closely united with each other ideologically and organizationally, a system which is strengthening and developing on the solid basis of independence, self-support and self-reliance in defence and in which all the members of society enjoy a healthy, equal material life, rich cultural life and worthy political life.

Noting that the policy speech expounds that the work for occupying the ideological fortress is divided into two, one is to rear all the members of society as communistic men with a high consciousness of independence and creative ability, and the other is to make the whole society a communist collective whose members are united on the basis of comradeship, they said the policy speech set out tasks of accelerating the ideological and cultural revolutions to assimilate all the people to the working class and make them intellectuals and of rallying the masses closely behind the party to strengthen the driving force of the revolution.

The speakers noted that the policy speech clarified from a new angle the fundamental principles of socialist construction on enhancing the party's leadership role and strictly applying the revolutionary mass line and the tasks and ways of implementing them.

It also comprehensively expounded the basic strategy of socialist economic construction for the attainment of the material fortress of communism, the tasks of the technical revolution, the principle and system of economic management suited to the socialist character, the essential advantages of socialist democracy and important ways of bringing them into full play and other ideas and theories of great importance in promoting the revolution and construction at present, they added.

The policy speech, they continued, stressed the need to continue to wage a vigorous struggle to reunify the country by founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo under the banner of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and laid down a new five-point policy of national reunification.

It gave a scientific exposition of the revolutionary principle and strategy of continuously waging a powerful struggle for anti-imperialist independence and socialism worldwide, they stressed.

Article Marks 30th Anniversary of Kim Work

SK2208103590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 30th anniversary of the publication of "The Chollima Riders Are Heroes of Our Age and Red Warriors of the Party", a historic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song (August 22, 1960).

The work gives a clear exposition of the concrete tasks and ways of bringing up people to be heroes of the times by developing in depth the Chollima Movement to a new height.

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"If we are to translate the communist ideal into reality at an early date, we should rid the people's minds of the remnants of old ideas and transform loiterers, so that all work hard for the benefit of society and the people and move forward confidently towards communism."

The heroes who were produced amidst the great Chollima upsurge are the vanguards of human remoulding who grasped the truth of the chuche idea that man decides everything, and riders of the collective innovation movement, the article says, and goes on:

They brought into reality fine communist traits of helping and drawing each other forward throughout society.

The fine communist traits which had been fully displayed in the era of Chollima greatly contributed to developing socialism in our country into the most superior socialism under which all the members of society help and pull each other along and share life and death, weal and woe, closely united around the party and the leader.

An important idea advanced in the work is that if we are to become true heroes of our era, we must acquire the noble chuche-orientated outlook on life whereby to devote ourselves to the party and revolution, society and collective.

The ideological and spiritual character of the heroes of our era lies in that they have the chuche-orientated outlook on life, regarding the chuche idea, the guiding idea of the times, as their guideline. The chuche-orientated outlook on life gives the correct concept and viewpoint as to what is the most worthy, meaningful life for people.

The basic kernel of the chuche-orientated outlook on life is loyalty to the leader. The leader, the party and the masses are a social organism integrated into one, and the leader is its centre.

The socio-political community is the mother of individual's socio-political integrity and this integrity is given by the party and the leader when he shares the destiny with the party, organisationally and ideologically combined with the leader, the centre of the organism of the social community.

The chuche-based outlook on life makes one have the viewpoint that socio-political integrity which is more precious than life is given by the party and the leader, so he must devote all his things valuable to the party and the leader, and thus makes him fully display unexcelled devotion and heroism.

Noting that to continue expanding and developing the mass movement is an important idea running through the work, the article stresses: we should make uninterrupted advance in carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, by continuously pressing ahead with the three-revolution red flag movement and the movement for following the examples of unassuming heroes.

Students' 800-Km Mountain Trek To 'Glorify' Kim

SK2308102890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA)—An excursion group consisting of students across the country began its excursion from Chong-il Peak to Yongnam Hill upon the lapse of 30 years since dear Comrade Kim Chong-il unrolled a far- reaching plan to glorify Korea, true to the lofty intention of the great leader President Kim Il-song, during his days at Kim Il-song University.

The excursion group includes a large number of students from universities in the capital city, Kim Chong-suk University of Education, Kim Chong-tae University of Education, Wonsan University of Economics, Hamhung University of Chemical Engineering, Chongjin University of Mining and Metallurgy, Pyongnam University of Coal Mining, Sinuiju University of Light Industry and Sariwon University of Medicine and other universities and colleges throughout the country.

They will mount Mt. Paektu, the sacred mountain of revolution, and make an excursion extending more than 800 kilometres from Chong-il Peak in the historical secret camp on Mt. Paektu to Yongnam Hill in the capital city through the revolutionary battle sites and historical sites in Yanggang, Chagang, North and South Pyongan Provinces.

The national students excursion group Wednesday visited the old home of Comrade Kim Chong-il in the Mt. Paektu secret camp and held a starting ceremony at the foot of Chong-il Peak.

Construction of Sariwon Complex Accelerated

SK2208151090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—The construction of the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex, one of the major construction programmes of Korea, is progressing at fast speed.

During the first 50 days of the second-half year the builders have increased the speed of construction 20 percent in the assembling of prefab parts and 50 percent in the installation of steel structures as compared with the like period of the first half of the year.

They have quadrupled the speed of the assembling of a thermal power station boiler as against the boilers of other programmes.

They have already finished the vast construction work and assembling of equipment needed for the operation of a revolving furnace and are now registering bigger successes in the construction of after-treatment systems and the thermal power station.

Alumina and potassic fertilizer will be turned out here before long.

Complex Boosts Hydraulic Excavator Production

SK1708221590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2139 GMT 17 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)—The Nakwon machine complex of Korea is boosting the production of high-performance hydraulic excavators.

The complex doubled their output in the past seven months as against the same period last year. To lift their output the complex introduced pressing in manufacturing more than 320 kinds of accessories and remodeled the cylinder production process and the (?plating) base. It also introduced numerical control devices in manufacturing various hydraulic valves and their body processing and thus improved the quality of products.

A signal success has also been reported in the production of rotating deep-boring machines, oxygen plants, motor-mounted hydraulic cranes, etc.

South Korea

Daily on Lessons From Pan-National Rally

SK2208124590 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 18 Aug 90 p 2

[Editorial: "The Shells of Reunification Should Be Taken Off Now—Some Lessons Learned From the 'Split' Pan-National Rally"]

[Text] It was precisely the 7 July declaration of 1988 that provided the source of the "pan-national rally for peace and reunification of the fatherland" which was being prepared for almost two years, and it was none other than the "20 July proposal for great national exchange" that opened the windpipe of the rally. It was also precisely the 20 July proposal for great national exchange that blocked the windpipe of the pan-national rally.

In the period of the pan-national rally, which began on 13 August in the divided fatherland, Panmunjom was tightly blocked. As a result, neither free travel between the people in North and South Korea nor a "meeting" between the persons from the promotion headquarters of the pan-national rally of the two sides was realized and, at the same time, the main rally—which was scheduled to be held in Panmunjom and in which people from the North and the South were to attend—was frustrated. Thus, the 20 July proposal not only bestowed another despair upon our people, who ardently desire "the reunification of the divided nation," the ardent demands of the times, but also only resulted in further deepening confrontation, discord, and distrust between the persons in authority of North and South Korea. Through the half pannational rally we have come to realize once again that the government's will for reunification and its reunification policy are full of contradictions. This is precisely the greatest lesson we got from the pannational rally this time.

The reason why such outwardly plausible declarations and proposals as the 7 July declaration, the 20 July proposal for great national exchange, and President No's 15 August Liberation Day speech have bestowed only infinite disappointment upon the people is very simple. In other words, paying no attention to the people's desire for national reunification and their expectations from these declarations and proposals the government has utilized them for the security of power and for its internal and external "propaganda" purposes. What is worse is that these declarations and proposals lacked sincerity and that the government has failed to take follow- up measures or actions.

In his Liberation Day speech, President No advanced an "ideal blueprint" which included the North-South joint declaration of renounciation of the use of armed forces, the signing of a nonaggression pact and a peace agreement between the North and the South, and the mutual establishment of permanent representative offices in Seoul and Pyongyang. Such an ideal blueprint, however, will become "empty talk" unless South Korea shows an "example of disarmament and military troop reduction" first. Soviet President Gorbachev's unilateral military troop reduction and withdrawal of the Soviet forces stationed in East Europe—which have brought the wind of reconciliation and cooperation not only to East Europe, but also to other parts of the world—are a proper example of this.

Another lesson learned from the "split" pan-national rally is that the pillar of reunification should be established under the initiative of civilians, not the government. As long as the government monopolizes reunification debates, we cannot expect progress in the reunification movement, nor can we find ways to eliminate the sufferings of national division. In other words, only when the 70 million compatriots firmly unite as the main force of the reunification movement and pool their wisdom, can we find ways to eliminate the sufferings of national division.

In this context, we cannot but contemplate the letters written in prison of Reverend Mun Ik-hwan and Catholic Father Mun Kyu-hyon which were carried by HANGYORE SINMUN's 17 August issue. In his letter, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan emphasized "the courage and wisdom to take off the bridle of division," and in his letter, Father Mun Kyu-hyon advocated that "Now is the time to find ways to open the road toward reunification, not the time to indefinitely wait for the government's steps for reunification." Although it ended with a split rally, the pannational rally greatly contributed to reaffirming our popular masses' will and desire for reunification. This was because the rally opened the door of North-South dialogue under the initiative of civilians.

Another lesson of the pan-national rally is the fact that we have confirmed again that the biggest stumbling block of reunification is the antireunification ruling forces of the North and the South, which have no reunification will, and the evil laws and institutions that they have enacted for the security of their political power. The failure to hold a working-level preliminary contact in Seoul on 26 July for the pan-national rally simply because of such a minor problem as the site of the conference and lodging quarters of the North side's delegates shows not only the autistic character of the North Korean regime, but also the tough and inflexible character of our government.

As long as the two sides continue to stick to such autism and inflexibility, thereby furthering distrust and antagonism between them, no one will believe their talk about reunification.

In particular, as long as the National Security Law, which has designated half of the national commonwealth as the "enemy," continues to exist and as long as the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, Father Mun Kyu-hyon, and student Yim Su-kyong, who have sacrificed themselves for reunification, remain in prison, any reunification debates or reunification proposals of the government are nothing but false ones.

Thus, our road to overcome the present state of division is still long and rough. But this road is precisely the road that our 70 million compatriots should traverse. The pan-national rally was not only part of such a march, but was also a movement to eliminate one by one the "shells of reunification" that have encircled the national task of reunifying the nation. The significance of the pan-national rally is still alive, and the "meeting" of compatriots has not been completely frustrated, only delayed.

North Premier Reportedly To Attend Seoul Talks

SK2308035890 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 23 Aug 90

[YONHAP from Tokyo]

[Text] Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the International Department of the North Korean Workers' Party in charge of external policy affairs, said that the North Korean side's prime minister will attend the South-North prime ministerial talks scheduled for 4 September in Seoul, according to a KYODO report from Pyongyang.

After revealing this to reporters accompanying a Japan Socialist Party Delegation on a visit to North Korea on 22 August, Kim Yong-sun, noting that the Japanese Government seems to be inclined to recognize two Koreas for entry into the United Nations, an issue that is seen as a major topic in the scheduled prime ministerial talks, said that North Korea has no intention of recognizing two Koreas and is watching attentively to see how the Japanese Government responds to this issue.

No Tae-u Sees Talks as Window for Dialogue

SK2308032390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 23 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u has ordered the South Korean delegation to talks between the South and North Korean prime ministers early next month in Seoul to do its utmost so that the unprecedented talks open a "window to inter-Korean dialogue." The talks, officially called South-North high-level military and political talks, will be a forum for substantial dialogue not for simple contact, No said on Thursday.

The delegation comprises Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun: National Unification Minister Hong Song-chol: Chong Ho-kun, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff: Kim Chong-hui, top presidential aide for national security and diplomacy: and three others. [punctuation as received] Also meeting with No were So Tong-kwon, director of national security planning, Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun and other members of the Cabinet.

South and North Korea signed an agreement July 26 to hold the first prime ministers' talks in Seoul on Sept. 4-7 and the second talks in Pyongyang on Oct. 16-19. The agreement was signed in the eighth preliminary contact in the truce village Panmunjom, as the fruit of contacts begun in February 1989.

Doubt lingers in some quarters here if the talks can be held as planned as North Korea is hinting at their cancellation. Pak Kil-yon, head of the North Korean observer mission to the United Nations, said in a letter to the Security Council on Aug. 10 that tensions created by a military buildup by South Korea and the United States on the Korean peninsula could hamper the talks.

The North asked the chairman of the Security Council to take action against both South Korea and the United States over the move, which the South instantly denied.

North, South Agree To Use Land Route for Talks

SK2308095090 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] North and South Korean liaison officials for the North-South high-level talks contacted each other this afternoon in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. In the contact, both sides agreed that the delegates to the high-level talks will use a land route according to the usual practice adopted during visits between the North and the South and will use the existing telephone circuit, which was installed in the past for the Red Cross talks.

At today's contact, attended by Kim Yong-hwan, the South side's liaison officer, and Choe Pong-chun, the North Korean liaison officer, the two sides reached an agreement on the method of the visit of the delegations to the talks and the communications issue. They also agreed that the two sides will not hold separate contacts between working-level officials from the communications and aviation fields of the two sides.

The liaison officers of North and South Korea agreed to hold another liaison officers' contact to discuss specific issues, including conveying a memorandum for ensuring the personal safety of the delegates and the itinerary of the North Korean side's delegation. They agreed to discuss and decide the date of the next contact on the direct telephone line.

Earlier, the North Korean side maintained that the use of airplanes as a means for travel should be stipulated in the memorandum of agreement. At the eighth round of preliminary talks on 26 July, the North Korean side also strongly demanded the holding of a contact between the working-level officials from the aviation and communications sectors and the use of aircraft by the North Korean delegation.

Deputy U.S. Ambassador to UN Arrives in Seoul

SK2308094390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0854 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—Alexander Watson, deputy U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, arrived in Seoul on Thursday to discuss South Korea-U.S. cooperation before the U.N. General Assembly meets next month.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Watson will meet with Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Assistant Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Yi Chong-pin and tour the truce village of Panmunjom during his three-day stay.

"His visit is in keeping with usual practice for U.S. envoys to call on the governments of Asian countries to consult them on concerned issues before the U.N. General Assembly convenes," the spokesman said.

The U.N. session begins Sept. 18. Thomas Pickering, U.S. ambassador to the U.N., was in Seoul in August last year on a similar mission.

Watson will visit Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia after leaving Seoul on Saturday.

Article Examines Kim Yong-sam's U.S. Trip

SK2308031290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Aug 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Sin Hak-lim]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam leaves here on Wednesday for his nine-day visit to Canada and the United States at a time when domestic politics are crippled because of confrontation between the rival camps.

Despite intra-party criticism, though not explicit, from the other factions Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party, is aggressive in efforts to firm up his status as No. 2 man in the ruling camp after President No Tae-u by means of "diplomatic activities."

Following his visit to the Soviet Union twice, last year and in March this year, Kim's Washington visit will be his first one in his capacity as the executive chairman of the ruling party which was created by the merge of three parties in February.

Critics of Kim Yong-sam said that it is inopportune for him to make an overseas trip "for his personal political purposes" at this moment, leaving parliamentary politics suspended.

But, Kim Chong-won, a special advisor for Kim, claimed that his visit to the two traditional allies of Korea is designed to "protect national interests" by helping political leaders of Canada and the United States better understand the realities facing Korea.

Kim wishes to meet U.S. President George Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle, though the U.S. administration has yet to give a reply to Kim's request.

Other senior Congressmen Kim is expected to meet will include Rep. Stephen Solarz, chairman of the subcommittee on East Asia and Pacific affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Edward Kennedy, a senator of the Democratic Party.

As to the topics of talks between Kim and leaders of U.S. Congress and administration, Rep. Chong Chae-mun, who is busy preparing for Kim's visit as an advisor for foreign affairs, said, "The recent moves of the South Korean government to promote dialogue with North Korea will top the agenda."

"Kim is most likely to call upon the U.S. administration and Congress leaders to improve their relations with North Korea in parallel with the rapidly improving relationship between South Korea and the Soviet Union," said Rep. Chong.

He said, "Ways of reducing tension on the Korean peninsula are more important than ever at a time when the United States is struggling to settle the Middle East crisis.

He also observed that how to help North Korea open up will be broadly discussed. "Thus far, South and North Korea have exchanged a series of proposals, few of which were carried out. In a sense, both authorities used inter-Korean affairs for their domestic political purposes," he said.

Rep. Chong, a graduate of the University of California, Berkeley, went so far as to say that Kim may request the U.S. to drop North Korea from the list of countries to which export of hi-tech goods to be easily diverted for military purposes is banned under COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Exports to Communist Areas].

In preparation for his, Kim Yong-sam is likely to meet President No Tae-u early next week to discuss how to handle these questions during his U.S. visit.

While in Canada for four days, Kim will meet Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and other ministers as well as parliamentary leaders there to discuss pending issues between the two nations such as upcoming talks on fishing rights over the ocean off the second largest country of the world.

In an apparently preemptive move to calm down criticism of the visit aides to Kim Yong-sam said that his Canada visit will be a "formal visit." Adding that President No cancelled a plan to visit Canada in late

May by way of Japan, they pointed out that Kim will visit the country "on behalf of President No."

Kim's aides also said that Foreign Ministry officials and diplomats assigned to Canada and the United States are consulting with the two governments about the detailed schedule of Kim's visits there.

Kim's meetings with Mulroney and other political leaders of Canada will focus on how to promote economic cooperation between the two countries, an aide said. Kim will look around a Hyundai car manufacturing factory in Toronto.

Rep. Chong said, "Economic cooperation with Canada is very important as South Korea is facing mounting trade barriers set by the United States. Goods and products of our country may get easier access to U.S. markets by way of Canada which has a free trade with the United States."

Despite this understandable reason for Kim's visit to the two countries, whether Kim will be able to boost his image at home will depend upon how well the DLP leader handles domestic politics after his return home days before the opening of regular Assembly session on Sept. 10.

ROK, PRC Foreign Ministers May Meet in UN

SK2308074890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0737 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 23 (YONHAP)—The foreign ministers of South Korea and China may meet for the first time in New York on Sept. 27, when they attend the Asian foreign ministers' talks, it was reported here Thursday.

The daily TONG-A ILBO said the foreign ministers of 15 Asian nations, including Korea, China, Japan and Indonesia, will meet to discuss regional issues during the United Nations General Assembly session that opens Sept. 18.

The meeting, over dinner, will serve as an occasion for foreign ministers Choe Ho-chung of Korea and Qian Qichen of China to meet unofficially to discuss promotion of bilateral relations, the situation in northeast Asia and inter-Korean relations, TONG-A said quoting a government official, who declined to be named.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, however, played down the story, saying it is yet to be substantiated if foreign ministers from China and the Soviet Union will attend the gathering being arranged by Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

"There is little likelihood of the foreign ministers from South Korea and China having even an unofficial contact through such a meeting," said Kim Chong-ki, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian affairs bureau.

Choe also wants to have an unofficial meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who is invited to the conference, TONG-A quoted the annonymous official as saying.

Choe's meeting with Qian, the paper said, will be a major turning point for talks on opening consular relations or exchanging trade offices, noting that it will take place just after the Asian Games open in Beijing on Sept. 22.

North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam was not invited, the paper said.

Libyan Ambassador Contacts Dissident Group

SK2308070090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 23 (YONHAP)—The Libyan Government wants to forge links between an anti-imperialist group in Tripoli and the largest dissident organization in South Korea, Libyan Ambassador 'Abd-al-'Hamid F. M. Farhat reportedly said Wednesday.

Farhat suggested that World Mathata and Chonminnyon exchange materials and carry out joint projects, and invited Chonminnyon to a reception commemorating Libya's Sept. 1 Revolution Day. The reception will be held on Sept. 3.

Korean newspapers reported Thursday that Mathata and Chonminnyon shared an anti-American policy bent, but both the embassy and Chonminnyon denied the reports.

A Libyan spokesman said Mathata was not anti-American but anti-imperialist. Libya maintains diplomatic ties with both South and North Korea.

A spokesman for Chonminnyon said, "Secretary F.M. Farhat did not use the word anti-American in describing the organization."

He said all Chonminnyon knew about Mathata was what it had been told by Farhat and it would seek the help of the embassy to contact the Libyan organization.

Farhat, who has been secretary of the People's Bureau in Seoul since March 31, 1989, is the first Libyan diplomat to visit the anti-government group and the second foreign diplomat to visit it this month.

On Aug. 13, the charge d'affaires of the Netherlands Embassy in Seoul paid a call on Chonminnyon, according to the organization.

A Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman said the ministry could not comment until it had contacted Farhat directly to confirm the reports.

"The Vienna Convention forbids diplomats from slandering countries which are friendly with the country where they are stationed. The convention also bans diplomats from commenting on internal political questions. First we will confirm if the reports are true and will see what we have to do," he said.

Foreign Ministry Summons Ambassador

SK2308091390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0850 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 23 (YONHAP)—Libyan Ambassador 'Abd-al'Hamid F. M. Farhat was called in by the South Korean Foreign Ministry on Thursday and asked to stop interfering in Korea's relations with the United States.

Assistant Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Yi Chong-pin summoned Farhat to the ministry after learning he had met with leaders of Korea's largest dissident organization on Wednesday and suggested they exchange materials and undertake joint projects with an anti-imperialist group in Libya.

Farhat also invited members of the anti-government group Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea] to a reception for Libya's revolution day on Sept. 3.

Both the Libyan Embassy and Chonminnyon denied newspaper reports that the Libyan group, World Mathata, is anti-American or that Farhat referred to a joint anti-American struggle in his talks with Chonminnyon leaders.

Yi reminded Farhat that under international practice a diplomat stationed abroad should not intervene in questions regarding third countries and said the Korean Government hoped he would not refer to issues involving foreign countries, a ministry official said.

Farhat told Yi he did not use the word "anti-American" when he met with Chonminnyon officials and that he understood the Korean Government's position, the official said.

Yi requested Farhat's cooperation and understanding and told him that his contacts in Korea should not adversely affect the government's efforts to realize reconciliation with North Korea.

Libya has diplomatic relations with South and North Korea.

Construction Workers To Remain in Iraq

SK2308055390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0544 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 23 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry said Thursday that 635 South Koreans have been evacuated from Kuwait, leaving only 13 embassy officials and volunteers.

"In Iraq, 250 of the 732 Koreans have departed, leaving 480 people, mostly workers," Ministry Spokesman Chong Ui-yong said.

He said the remainder in Iraq, except for those needed for ongoing construction projects, will return to Seoul as soon as they receive visas from Jordan, which has just sealed its border.

Korea, Iran Accelerate Economic Cooperation

SK2308012490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Aug 90 p 9

[Text] Korea and Iran have been accelerating the pace of their economic cooperation in recent years.

In a recent development, Iranian Communications Minister Sayyed Mohammad Gharazi flew into Seoul last Sunday for meetings with his Korean counterpart Yi U-chae.

Iranian Minister of Oil Gholam Reza Aghazadeh visited Korea in July last year and Vice minister of Heavy Industries Abdol Govahi visited last May.

Moves for closer economic ties between Seoul and Tehran followed the end of an eight-year war Iran fought against Iraq two years ago. At stake is Korea's active participation in reconstruction projects planned by Iran which also wants Korea's participation in the projects.

Under the basic agreement, Korea and Iran set up a joint economic commission last year to facilitate economic cooperation. The projects agreed on in the third session of the Korea-Iran Joint Economic Commission Feb. 17-19 include the construction of four VLCC (very large crude carrier)-class tanker vessels by Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery Ltd., worth $330 million. Other projects agreed on in the three-day session include a second-phase building of a gas refining plant by Daelim Industrial Ltd., worth $150 million, and crude storage tank in Kharg Island by Ssangyong Construction Co., $30 million. Also discussed were the automobile assembly line by Daewoo Motors Co., updated telephone switching system, basic design for Bandar hydropower plant and stable supply of oil.

Chances are good that Korea will undertake a petrochemical complex construction project abandoned by a Japanese company. Iran is also seeking Korea's help in the communications field as revealed in the Monday meeting.

It was in October 1962 that Korea set up diplomatic relations with Iran. They signed a protocol of economic and technological cooperation in 1975, a trade agreement in 1976 and fisheries agreement in 1977. The two-way trade between the two countries, which stood at $648 million in 1988, increased $800 million last year, excluding indirect trade estimated at $600 million. Industry sources in Korea say the trade figures will exceed $1 billion this year.

At present more than 10 Korean business concerns are operating in Iran. They include the state-invested Korea Trade Promotion Corp., and such giant business conglomerates as Samsung, Daewoo, Lucky- Goldstar and Ssangyong. As of February this year, there were 1,087 Korean residents in Iran.

Maltese Premier Discusses Bilateral Ties

SK2308022490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Aug 90 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and his visiting counterpart from Malta, Eddie Fenech Adami, have agreed to conclude agreements on investment protection and visa exemption between their countries as soon as possible.

They also agreed to expand bilateral ties between the two countries, especially in economic and industrial fields during their talks at the prime minister's office yesterday.

Kang, during the meeting, expressed thanks to Adami for his government's decision in 1987 to resume formal relations with Korea which had been suspended since 1971 and asked for its continuous support for Korea at the international level.

He also briefed Adami on recent developments in inter-Korean relations and international politics around the Korean Peninsula and sought the support of the government of Malta, which will chair the 45th regular session of the U.N. General Assembly this fall, for Korea's admission to the United Nations.

Prime Minister Adami is known to have emphasized to Kang that his country may serve Korean businessmen as a bridge connecting them with the European market.

He suggested that Korea expand investment in Malta in the fields of electronics, ship-building, textiles and automobile production.

The two prime ministers also discussed ways for the government of Malta to use Korea's Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) for its projects for national development.

Prime Minister Adami and his party paid a courtesy call on President No Tae-u later on the day where he was awarded by No the Order of Diplomatic Service Merrit, Grand Kwanghwa Medal, for his contribution to the improvement of relations between Korea and Malta.

The prime minister flew into Seoul Tuesday for a four-day official visit, accompanied by the Minister of Social Policy Louis Galea, Ambassador to Korea [title as received] Victor Gauch (residing in Canberra) and three other officials.

He will also have talks with Trade and Industry Minister Pak Pil-su, Transportation Minister Kim Chang-sik and Kim U-chung, chairman of the Daewoo Business Group today.

He and his party will leave Seoul tomorrow.

Police Arrest 48 for Forming Anti-State Group

SK2308025890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Aug 90 p 3

[Text] Forty-eight persons, including 10 military servicemen, were rounded up by police for forming an anti-state group to allegedly overthrow the present government through a socialist revolution, the National Police Headquarters [NPH] said yesterday.

Pak Tae-ho, 26, a dropout of Seoul National University, and the others were charged with violation of the stiff National Security Law that bans forming an anti-state organization.

The 10 enlisted personnel who were former student activists were also apprehended by military investigation authorities, police said.

After forming the so-called Revolutionary Workers League for Class Struggle in Sorae, Kyonggi-to, in August 1989 [date as published], the arrested persons have masterminded anti-government rallies and demonstrations, NPH said.

Their ultimate goal was to set up a socialist state by toppling the government of President No Tae-u through armed revolution, it added.

Police said that most of those arrested were former members of now defunct Constituent Assembly (CA), a radical student organization which played a major role in the nation's student movement in the 1980's. The group was outlawed in 1986 and many of its members were arrested.

The organization had allegedly masterminded demonstrations at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, Kyemyung University in Taegu and Chungnam National University in Taejon from March to June last year, police said.

A booklet called "Flame of Revolution" was also issued and distributed to book stores and industrial complexes nationwide, police said.

Police said that the group also attempted to organize a "revolutionary army" by attacking a munitions area where weapons are kept for reserve Army troops.

Also noteworthy in the infrastructure of the organization are such departments called "the Military Commission" and "the Labor Affairs Commission," which other underground bodies don't have, police said.

Former Minister Plans Campaign Against '3 Kims'

SK2208110190 Seoul YONHAP in English 1037 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 22 (YONHAP)—A former cabinet minister announced on Wednesday that he will launch an organized campaign next spring to remove the so-called "three Kims"—opposition leader Kim Tae-chung and ruling party co-leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil—from the political scene.

Former government administration minister Kim Yong-kap, a reputed rightist who now heads a private organization called, "The Association of Pan-National Movement for Democratic Reform," said he will start a drive to encourage the three Kims to honorably resign from their political positions with a view to restoring public confidence to the nation's political bloc.

He stressed the need to realign the political forces by saying, "the existing political structure is far from being instrumental in guaranteeing stable growth of the country in the 1990s." He added, "judging from the present state of things, it is certain that Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam will struggle against each other again to grasp power and that will be a big misfortune for the country."

The rival political leaders were accused by their critics of exploiting provincialism in search of votes when they were running as opposition presidential candidates in the 1987 elections.

Kim said the merger of the old ruling party earlier this year with two opposition parties has failed to bring up political stability. "The people are now feeling uneasy at the opportunistic and double-faced policies of the new ruling party," he pointed out.

A second political realignment aimed at dividing the nation's political forces broadly into conservative and progressive groups is needed before general elections in 1992, he said.

Conservatives may include President No Tae-u's faction, Kim Chong-pil's faction and some of Kim Yong-sam's faction inside the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, while progressives include Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), the splinter Democratic Party and the rest of Kim Yong-sam's faction, he said.

Ordinary citizens and many ruling and opposition politicians have already said they will join the movement to restore people's trust in politics and oust the three Kims, he said.

Kim said he will organize public hearings, a petition drive and rallies.

Many people hope No will exercise his political influence to halt the three Kims before the expiration of his term, he said, but an honorable method not a physical method should be used.

PPD Adopts Plan for Opposition Merger

SK2308081290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 23 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] adopted a four-point plan for an opposition merger on Thursday that includes a collective leadership and election of party leaders after inauguration of the new party.

The plan calls for there to be three co-leaders, from the PPD, Democratic Party and a dissident group, until the party officially registers and for party leaders to be elected by all three groups after the merger is announced.

The PPD restated its position that the merger must be declared first and leaders chosen second, and called on Democratic Party head Yi Ki-taek to show he wants opposition union, as he promised at a rally in Seoul last month.

Yi's party proposed on Tuesday that Yi and Kim be excluded from leadership of the party, which would instead have a collective leadership headed by a dissident.

PPD officials said the splinter group's "lack of devotion to the cause" was delaying the merger.

"The merger is an order from the people, and we will pursue it with patience and care," they said, demanding that the other party do something that "proves their determination for the cause."

PPD Makes Five Demands to Ruling Party

SK2308053190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0522 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung said Thursday that lawmakers from his Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) are ready to take back their resignations from the national assembly if five demands are met. All 70 PPD lawmakers, along with seven other oppositionists and an independent, submitted their resignations to protest the passage by the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) of controversial bills through the assembly last month.

Kim said the conditions for returning to the assembly are implementation of local autonomy, a declaration by the DLP that it will not seek to adopt a parliamentary cabinet system of government, dissolution of the assembly and calling general elections, abolishment of "evil laws," and renunciation of political maneuvering. "If the ruling party cannot accept the five-point demand, negotiations are impossible," Kim said.

Kim's offer comes as DLP officials are seeking dialogue with their PPD counterparts to persuade them to return to the assembly and showing flexibility on opposition demands in connection with local autonomy and the cabinet system.

Kim hinted at the possibility of negotiations with the ruling party by saying moves regarding local autonomy and the cabinet system were positive. The DLP, headed by President No Tae-u, has balked at the opposition's demands.

"During a month of struggle since we offered to resign from the National Assembly, the ruling party came to realize that it is difficult to unilaterally push ahead with moves for the parliamentary cabinet system and acknowledge that negotiations be necessary for both ruling and opposition parties on the local autonomy..." Kim said.

On moves to creating a unified opposition party by merging the PPD and the Democratic Party (DP), headed by Yi Ki-taek, the PPD president reiterated that he is ready to concede to the DP leader the presidency of the new opposition party, apparently a gesture of his determination to realize opposition integration.

"I am willing to work for the new opposition party in any post, even vice president or ordinary member of a collective leadership council, under Yi," Kim said.

The two parties and a dissident group for promoting a unified opposition party have had negotiations for their merger but made little progress due to differences mainly over the leadership system.

Article Evaluates No's Performance as President

SK2308020290 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Aug 90 02

[By staff reporter Kang Song-chol]

[Text] In two days, President No Tae-u begins the second half of his single five-year term, amidst expectations that it will be as difficult a period as the first.

No has made some remarkable achievements, including progress in efforts to eliminate vestiges of the past authoritarian rule and the successful implementation of Seoul's northern policy. A host difficult problems lie ahead of him, however. Most challenging will be the tasks of securing long-lasting political stability and improving inter-Korea relations.

No's chief guiding principle is his June 29, 1987 declaration of democratic reform proposals. The declaration led to the first direct presidential election in 16 years, later that year, and activated the ongoing process of shifting from authoritarian rule to democracy.

No says he is determined to live up to the spirit of the declaration which calls for freedom of the press, the implementation of local autonomy, political neutrality of police and the military, and other democratic measures.

His critics, however, accuse him of being too slow in carrying out the reform measures he promised. Some even question whether No is genuinely interested in democratization. Such suspicion may be one of the factors behind the current political instability.

No is known for his patience. In handling sensitive issues, he usually adopts a wait-and-see attitude. But, through the January merger of three parties, the President proved that he is also a man of action and resoluteness. The merger led to the creation of the present ruling party, the Democratic Liberal Party, joined by such long-time oppositionists as Kim Yong-sam.

The political restructuring was aimed at ensuring political stability. But it seems now that it has instead further fueled confrontation between the ruling circle and the opposition.

Die-hard oppositionists spearheaded by Kim Tae-chung charge that the political realignment was a scheme to guarantee permanent rule of the current ruling camp. They are now boycotting the National Assembly, while demanding its dissolution for an early general election. To restore political stability by year-end as he promised, No must resolve the political stalemate at an early date.

Related with the current political difficulties is the ruling party's alleged move to revise the Constitution to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system. He stresses the question should be decided by the people's will, though he says personally he prefers a cabinet system to the presidential format.

Opposition parties are urging the President to declare that he will not seek a constitutional revision, threatening that otherwise, they will not talk with the ruling party.

The question is also related with factional competition within the ruling party, especially with regard to who should be its standard bearer next time.

No may have to make his position clear on that matter in order to push for harmonious political development based on dialogue and compromise between the ruling and opposition parties.

No may well take pride in the successful implementation of his northern policy. As a result of the policy, the nation has opened full diplomatic ties with most of the East European countries. It is also expected to normalize relations with the Soviet Union within several months.

The diplomatic success has helped foster a favorable international atmosphere for Seoul's efforts for reconciliation with north Korea. No appears confident that north Korea will come out of its isolation and seek productive dialogue with the south in the not too distant future. He says he believes that an epochal turning point in inter-Korea relations will come while he is in office.

No may want to be remembered as a president who paved the way for national reunification and firmly established true democracy in the nation.

Whether his presidency is recorded in history as a mediocre or superb one will be decided by his performance in the coming two and a half year.

Gulf War Worries Cause Stock Price Collapse

SK2308080490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0650 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 23 (YONHAP)—Stock prices smashed the psychologically important 600-point barrier on the Korea Stock Exchange in heavy selling on Thursday as the stock market stabilization fund vainly tried to defend the position.

Mounting worries that there will be a war in the Middle East pushed down prices and the leading index fell to 597.45 at 1:40 p.m. Prices bounced back to 597.66 at 2 p.m.

The stabilization fund actively intervened from the opening bell and held the index at 601.60 in the morning session.

Prices plummeted after lunch in a flurry of selling, pushing the index to its lowest level since Jan. 26, 1988.

Newspaper Says Economy 'Back on Track'

SK2308014690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Aug 90 p 6

[By staff reporter Yi Kap-su]

[Text] The 9.7 percent GNP growth in the second quarter could be interpreted as a sign that the nation's economy is back on track after experiencing a transitionary slump.

Korea's GNP growth rate, which hovered around 12 to 13 percent in the 1986-1988 period, dropped to 6.7 percent last year. In 1989, the Korean economy expanded 6.2 percent in the first quarter, 7.5 percent in the second, 5.9 percent in the third, and 7.3 percent in the fourth.

Entering this year, however, the nation's economy started to regain strength with exports and investments rising steadily.

In particular, the Korean economy, helped by an explosive construction boom, was able to mark a significant 10.1 percent growth rate in the first quarter of the year.

"If this trend continues, the nation's economy is expected to grow 9.0 percent in real terms this year although high oil prices triggered by the mounting tension in the Middle East might hamper the growth pace somewhat," a senior BOK [Bank of Korea] official said.

"Korea's 9.7 percent GNP growth in the second quarter was certainly an impressive performance by international standards," he said.

Corresponding growth figures for other countries in the same period were 1.2 percent for the United States, 6.8 percent for Taiwan and 6.8 percent for Singapore.

"Taking this and other factors into consideration, it is absolutely wrong for some economists and government officials to say that the nation's economy is in a slump, a recession, or a crisis," the central bank official said. "Rather, the Korean economy showed a conspicuous improvement in its structure in the second quarter as the 9.7 percent growth was largely fueled by the rapid expansion of the manufacturing sector, the backbone of the nation's economy," he said.

The manufacturing sector grew a healthy 9.0 percent in the second quarter in 1990, up from 7.1 percent in the first quarter and 5.7 percent in the second quarter of 1989. The manufacturing industry's contribution to Korea's economic growth also climbed from 27.5 percent in the first quarter to 33.3 percent in the second quarter.

"It is a very encouraging phenomenon that the manufacturing sector has played an important role in the nation's economic growth in the second quarter," a central bank official said.

Reflective of the easing of the construction boom, the contribution ratio of the construction sector declined from 23.8 percent in the first quarter to 22.5 percent in the second quarter. However, many economists are worried about high growth in the service industry, saying that it is still premature for a nation with a per capita income of around $5,000 to indulge in leisure and entertainment sectors. The contribution ratio of the service sector reached 36.6 percent in the second quarter, a slight drop from 38.5 percent in the first quarter.

Another worrisome finding of the central bank report is the double-digit growth recorded in private consumption, the experts said. Koreans' bent for excessive consumerism still exists, as evidenced by 10.3 percent growth in private-sector consumption in the second quarter, well beyond the 9.7 percent GNP growth in the same period. The 10.3 percent rise in the private sector was higher than the 8.3 percent growth in 1987 when the nation's economy showed its best performance in the 1980s, they said.

Fortunately, exports are showing signs of recovery with a yearly growth rate of 5.4 percent in the second quarter, against negative growth of 3.6 percent a year earlier. And investment in industrial facilities, which will affect the nation's economic performance in the years ahead, showed a robust 23.9 growth rate in the second quarter, following 31.8 percent growth in the first quarter. Fixed investment in the construction sector saw 26.0 percent growth in the second quarter, and that in the equipment sector recorded 21.1 percent growth.

Central bank officials predict that the nation's economy will recover and regain its past vitality during the latter half of the year if this positive trend continues.

Increased Budget Fuels Inflation Worries

SK2308024690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Aug 90 p 9

[By staff reporter Chae Hui-muk]

[Text] The draft budget for 1991 proposed by the administration yesterday to the ruling Democratic Liberal

Party for consultation is regarded as the most bloated one since the early 1980s. Under the pretext of a budget balanced between revenue and expenditure, the government plans to use all the tax revenue estimated at 29 trillion won in expenditure next year. The budget represents a high 28 percent increase from this year's 22,689.4 billion won, a growth similar to that in 1980.

The expansion of the state budget is not deemed understandable to the people given that it came amid growing public worry about runaway inflation. Economists argue that the government itself dares to draw up an expansionary budget in striking contrast to its repeated commitment to hold the inflation rate to a single-digit figure. They warned that any improved economic performance will be in vain if inflationary pressure intensifies.

This year and 1991 are similar to the early 1980s in the economic situations, typified by a high inflation rate and high budget growth rate. It is worthy of note that the government succeeded in pulling down high inflation, by drawing up austerity budgets, even a zero growth one, since 1983.

Volatile crude oil prices as a result of the prolonged Middle East conflict created from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and service charge hike pressure are certain to push the inflation rate to double-digit figures this year. But the Economic Planning Board explained that the government is obliged to increase budget by a great margin to pour more funds into development of social infrastructure, welfare programs and revitalization of the rural community.

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Yi Sung-yun has maintained that social infrastructure was not properly developed in the 1980s due to poor investment under the pretext of austerity budgets. He claimed that it has led to a bottleneck in economic activities, especially in private productive activities, and inconvenience to people's living.

Despite higher budget growth, the budget will not function well as contended by Deputy Premier Yi as the lion's share amounting to 68 percent goes to inflexible expenses such as national defense and personnel costs, critics say. As a result, only 1,448.2 billion won of the available increased proportion totaling 4,430 billion won can be used for various kinds of projects. But the consumption-oriented allocation of 1,448.2 billion won stands at 577.8 billion won. It is composed of 262.8 billion won for the debt reduction of farmers and fishermen, 83 billion won for compensation for price differentials in corn and soybeans, 140.7 billion won for subsidies for medical insurance and 91.3 billion won in subsidies for interest differentials for special facility loans. Spending growth for existing projects for road construction and pavement amounts to 446.3 billion won. Consequently, the pure budget available for new projects is no more than some 500 billion won. This means that the government will hardly be able to carry out new projects as planned such as development of the rural living environment, construction of new airports, subways, roads and ports which are key social infrastructure.

In the budget formula, the government also plans to reduce national defense spending. But it remains to be seen how much defense outlay is curtailed under the threat of strong repercussions from the Defense Ministry. The budget planning authorities have suggested defense budget growth of some 10 percent, against the Defense Ministry insistence on an 18 percent growth. Defense spending is some 33 percent of the nation's total budget every year.

Another conspicuous thing in the budget draft for 1991 is that the self-supporting ratio of provincial governments will improve from next year strikingly as the central government hands over more budget to them under the name of special accounts on provincial education and road construction.

This year, the self-supporting ratio averaged 64.8 percent in all the provinces, but the ratio in county-level remained at 28.5 percent.

In view of the implementation of the local autonomy system, the transfer of the central government's budget to provinces in part is desirable, some say. At any rate, the people will be obliged to bear a heftier tax burden next year.

Health Ministry Issues Encephalitis Alert

SK2208023090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Aug 90 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs yesterday issued a nationwide warning against a possible outbreak of Japanese encephalitis as the density rate of Culex mosquitos, the main carrier of the summer disease, is on the rise in recent days.

Health personnel across the nation have been told to beef up disinfection activities against mosquitos, the ministry said. People, especially the elderly and children, are warned against being bitten by mosquitos. A survey conducted by the ministry showed that Culex mosquitos accounted for 65.7 percent of the total mosquito population in Chollanam-to during the third week of August, the highest in the nation.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Warns Against Overdependence on GSP

BK2308090890 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir has reminded factories and their workers of the pitfalls (?and) overdependence on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) privileges. He said they should get around this by boosting production and increase the quality of goods so that more could be exported cheaply. Increased volumes should cut production costs and with improved quality and cheaper price, Malaysian products would have the competitive stage in the world market.

The prime minister said Malaysia does not want to continuously depend on the privileges under the GSP as this could threaten the country's economic development.

The United States annually reviews its GSP privileges accorded to countries, including Malaysia.

The prime minister said that to help the country attain the status of an industrialized nation, Malaysian workers are expected to give their best. Efforts should also continue to attract investors to the country to ensure that job opportunities are created at all times.

Defense Minister Orders Probe on 'Intrusion'

BK2208142490 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] The Royal Malaysian Air Force [TUDM] has been directed to conduct investigations into the recent alleged intrusion. In a statement issued by Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen issued today, he said an intrusion by a foreign country's aircraft and its army personnel is considered a serious matter.

The Defense Ministry has directed TUDM to contact other agencies, including the Civil Aviation Department concerning the intrusion.

Singapore

Government Bans Iraqi Ships From Ports

BK2308095490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0937 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Singapore, Aug 23 (AFP)—Singapore on Thursday banned Iraqi ships from berthing in its port from Friday, the Port of Singapore Authority (PSA) said in a statement.

The brief PSA statement said the shipping community had been informed that ships carrying the Iraqi flag would not be allowed into the Singapore port. The statement added that the decision was taken in keeping with the United Nations resolution to impose sanctions against Iraq which will take effect Friday. The PSA had advised agents of Iraqi ships to comply with the prohibition, the statement added.

Cambodia

Khieu Samphan 'Scheme,' Khmer Rouge Decried

BK2308105990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Station commentary: "Khieu Samphan's Tricky Schemes"]

[Text] Upon arrival in Beijing on 20 August to meet with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, Khieu Samphan said that all Cambodian parties should meet in order to discuss details on the supreme national council [SNC]. Khieu Samphan also proposed the transformation of this SNC into an interim administrative structure for Cambodia.

This is a ridiculous statement and a contradictory proposal because the SNC was already set up in Tokyo in the beginning of June.

On the contrary, what people are waiting for is the first meeting of this organization so that the voluntary ceasefire can go into effect.

It is known to all that it was Khieu Samphan who quibbled about trivial protocol matters as an excuse for not attending the Tokyo meeting to form the SNC. Now this representative of the genocidal regime has pretended to declare that he is ready to discuss the formation of this SNC for Cambodia. This is just Khieu Samphan's outward conduct for concealing his hidden filthy scheme to seize back power through the force of arms.

Khieu Samphan as well as all other ringleaders of the genocidal Pol Pot regime know very well that they will never gain power through a free, equal, and fair election in Cambodia. This is why they have resorted to all means in order to obstruct compromise among the Cambodian parties, particularly to hinder the formation of the SNC.

This Khieu Samphan statement is just an attempt to deceive world opinion that the Pol Pot-Khmer Rouge clique also wants a political solution. This idea is also aimed at enabling the Pol Pot-Khmer Rouge group to relax the pressure and condemnation by world opinion, which is demanding its expulsion from the Cambodian seat at the United Nations and its exclusion from a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

The Pol Pot-Khmer Rouge group does not in the least intend to contribute to seeking a Cambodian solution. This is because in his directive No. 82, Pol Pot instructs his armed forces to seize back power in 1990. Moreover, Khieu Samphan's proposal for the SNC to become an interim administrative structure is a contradictory one since it runs counter to the original idea on the formation of the SNC that was agreed upon by Samdech Sihanouk and Comrade Chairman Hun Sen in Bangkok on 21 February 1990. According to that idea, the SNC is just a symbol of national sovereignty, independence, and unity while the existing administrative structures of the two governments are to be maintained. This is just an obsolete scheme of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, which aims at making it possible for them to enjoy a legitimate status through which they can implement their dark schemes.

The Pol Pot-Khmer Rouge elements, who massacred more than 3 million Cambodians in just over three years, will never abandon their criminal acts.

In its 17 August issue, the U.S. newspaper the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE said that the Khmer Rouge's brutal and criminal nature will never change and that they have become even more cruel as many countries have been putting more pressure on them and demanding their expulsion from a Cambodian solution.

Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Cuba Reiterate Support

BK2208141390 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0430 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Aug 22—The Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Zimbabwe, and Cuba reiterated their support to the efforts for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian issue and expressed their willingness to see peace in Cambodia as early as possible.

This view was expressed by the foreign ministers of these countries in their replies to Prime Minister Hun Sen.

The Malagasy, Zimbabwean, and Cuban diplomats also welcomed the Phnom Penh government's goodwill in pursuing its policy of national reconciliation and peace process in the country.

Malagasy Foreign Minister Jean Bemananjara noted that the change in the general political climate has encouraged efforts to settle regional conflict and that the new development would speed up the search for a peaceful solution to the decade-long war in Cambodia.

"We have noted with satisfaction the process of peace at the Paris international conference as well as the Jakarta meetings. We support Australia's proposal for a UN role during the transitional period to the holding of free and equitable elections in the country. We share the view point that any political solution should serve the vital interests of the Cambodian people.

"The position of the five members countries of the UN Security Council is also in line with the regional efforts for the holding of negotiations to find out a final and just solution to the Cambodian issue. The Paris conference could be the best forum.

"In the view of the Malagasy Governement, all the countries involved in the conflict must stop their military aid to the Cambodian parties, put into effect the cease-fire, prevent the civil war, and encourage the continuation of negotiations to reach an overall political solution to the Cambodian problem."

For his part, the Zimbabwean foreign minister voiced full support for an overall political solution that puts an end to the Cambodian conflict. He also welcomed the position of the Nonaligned Movement and urged the four Khmer factions to make concessions to achieve an agreement on the transition. He supported free and general elections in Cambodia under UN supervision.

The Zimbabwean foreign ministrer highly appreciated the efforts made by Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen in the search for a solution to the present conflict and expressed his hope for the convention of a new conference on Cambodia to pave the way for the restoration of peace and the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and neutrality of Cambodia.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca expressed his satisfaction at the endeavours of the Hun Sen government in the quest of a political settlement of the war and the achievement of reconciliation in Cambodia. This would give the Cambodian people the opportunity to rebuild their country and improve their life, he said.

"I would like to reaffirm our solidarity with and support for the stance taken by your government and our determination to contribute to the efforts for a correct solution. We also express our willingness to strengthen the friendship and multiform cooperation between our two peoples," the Cuban diplomat stressed.

AFP Notes Influx of War Refugees Into Cities

BK2208143290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1212 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, Aug 22 (AFP)—About 150,000 Cambodians who have fled combat zones to take refuge in major cities have created a "dramatic" situation, relief officials said Wednesday. The massive influx to the cities was provoked by an increase in fighting, primarily due to renewed activity by the Khmer Rouge, the backbone of the opposition to the pro-Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh.

"The common denominator for this exodus is misery," said an official of the International Committee of the Red Cross. "The situation is particularly worrisome in the northwest of the country, where at least 40,000 people have fled the zones along the border with Thailand to head for Sisophon and Battambang," the major cities of the region, he said. He said the same movement is happening elsewhere in the country.

He said the health of the refugees is troublesome, particularly because of nutritional problems.

"The government and international relief agencies are trying to alleviate the situation, but are facing difficulties primarily because of the poor state of communications in the country," he said.

"With the government, we are able to supply 450 grams of rice per person per day in the northwest, which isn't much," said an official of the World Food Program. "Current supplies allow us to assure this minimum for five or six months, but we will need the efforts of donor countries if we want to confront this situation," the official said.

The Red Cross has requested that a medical and surgical team be sent to Battambang to help out in the region, another official said. He said it was necessary because hospitals there have been swamped with wounded from combat zones. "We need to reinforce the sanitary structure of the region in order to avoid people attempting to go to Thailand under conditions made extremely difficult and dangerous by the presence of mines," he said.

According to relief officials, several thousand people have arrived at Thai refugee camps in recent months searching for medical help that is too difficult to find in northwest Cambodia.

VONADK on Support in Struggle Against SRV

BK2308063590 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Democratic Kampuchea's 22 August statement, entitled "Not Response to Some U.S. Newspapers"]

[Text] 1. Some U.S. newspapers, the NEW YORK TIMES in particular, have lately launched a new propaganda campaign attacking Democratic Kampuchea again saying Democratic Kampuchea kills the Cambodian people in Cambodia in this or that way. Writers of these lines have a clear political goal. It is their job.

2. However, there is no need for us to respond or issue any clarification concerning this malevolent propaganda, because we ourselves know the truth. Our ethic is good and correct and our conscience is clear toward the Cambodian nation and people. Furthermore, we have sacrificed everything to safeguard the Cambodian nation, people, and race to prevent the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors from annexing both the territory and people like they did in Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of south Vietnam]. Moreover, we have always been on the side of the Cambodian nation and people. We have shared weals and woes and united as one to constantly defend the nation in the face of any enemies who are insolent and cruel enough to commit aggression against and invade our sacred Cambodia.

3. Historical evidence clearly shows that in struggling against aggressor forces, Democratic Kampuchea had in the past enjoyed the assistance and support of the Cambodian people, who also cooperate in the fighting. In the struggle against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors since the end of 1978—almost 12 years—Democratic Kampuchea has been assisted and supported by the Cambodian people who also contributed to the fighting. Along with all Cambodian national resistance forces, and with the assistance and support of the majority of countries and people the world over, including the United States and the American people, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have been dealt shameful blows, militarily, politically, and diplomatically, in Cambodia, Vietnam, and in the international arena. People throughout the world, including the Vietnamese and the Soviet peoples as well as some political personalities in the U.S. Administration and Congress, and some U.S. journalists, have shouted that Democratic Kampuchea has the strongest force and has put the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and lackeys into a most serious situation.

This question should be asked: Fighting a war to liberate the nation from the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors—whom the world has recognized as the third most powerful force in the world and victor over France and the United States in the first and second Indochina wars—Democratic Kampuchea, compared to the entire Vietnamese aggressor forces, is like one against over 100 or 1,000. It is like pitting an ant against a tiger. Why has Democratic Kampuchea, along with other national resistance forces, been able to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors into the 12th year, and why is it winning? Why?

There is not a single foreign adviser, expert, or specialist helping Democratic Kampuchea fight Vietnam on the Cambodian battlefield. Democratic Kampuchea does not know how to resuscitate or multiply people. In this case, everyone can answer that struggling and defeating Vietnam is because Democratic Kampuchea and the Cambodian national resistance forces enjoy the assistance and support of Cambodian people inside and outside the country who also contribute to the fighting in every field and sector.

It is the guerrilla war the Cambodian people in nearly every village throughout the country have been waging together against Vietnam. Everywhere, the people cooperate with Democratic Kampuchea and the Cambodian resistance forces in fighting the Vietnamese treacherous aggressors. In liberated villages, semi-liberated villages, and disputed villages throughout the country, the Cambodian people have constantly said: Children, the black-teeth Vietnamese enemy and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group have maltreated us so much; we are up to our necks. We have been waiting for you, children, for a long time. Please do not leave us.

The fresh blood and flesh of resistance fighters and the Cambodian people throughout the country fighting against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators have become golden characters engraved clearly everywhere in Cambodia. Along every creek and brook, in every forested area and rocky hill, along every river, stream, and lake, in every rice field, and everywhere, the cries of compatriots—parents and children—to fight the Vietnamese treacherous aggressors are loudly heard and will continue to be so for many more generations. It is this force that the enemies of the Cambodian nation and people are so afraid of.

4. The truth is that the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and lackeys have been killing the Cambodian nation and people and sowing unending destruction in Cambodia. This is the true nature of the aggressors and their lackeys. To the Cambodian and Vietnamese people and people throughout the world, the ethic and conscience of the aggressors are like blood boiling in their heads because the aggressors' hands are stained with the blood of countless people; this stain cannot be removed.

Cambodia, 21 August 1990
[Signed] Democratic Kampuchea

SRV Troops 'Ambushed' in Kompong Chhnang 9 Aug

BK2308032490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Our people in Phlov Tuk commune, Kompong Leng District, Kompong Chhnang Province, received definite reports that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors plan to catch and plunder our people's fish along the river in the Peam Khnang area. Our people discussed this among themselves and agreed that the national resistance forces operating in the area should be contacted and the Vietnamese enemy attacked.

On the morning of 9 August, about a company of Vietnamese enemy soldiers in seven boats arrived in Phlov Tuk commune. However, they were ambushed by the national resistance forces. We killed four enemy soldiers and wounded another. We seized two boats. The remaining Vietnamese soldiers fled in panic. [passage omitted]

VONADK Reports 9 Aug Ambush in Kompong Thom

BK2308031090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] On 9 August, the Vietnamese enemy and ringleaders of Hun Sen and Heng Samrin puppets and traitors, lackeys of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, in Kompong Thom town ordered Vietnamese troops and puppets and traitorous troops of Hun Sen and Heng Samrin to take 12 truckloads of weapons, ammunition, rice, salt, and cloth from Kompong Thom to their colleagues in Prasat Sambo and Sandan Districts in Thom Province.

When these 12 trucks of the Vietnamese enemy reached an area between Kon Thnaot and Trapeang Areak villages, they hit mines planted by compatriot Cambodian soldiers and our Cambodian national resistance forces. Two trucks exploded; altogether three trucks were destroyed in the attack. We killed five Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the trucks and wounded 12 others. All the supplies on the trucks were destroyed. Vietnamese drivers of the other nine trucks panicked and drove back.

After this attack and destruction of three trucks, six compatriot Cambodian soldiers decided to join our national resistance forces in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and puppets and traitors Hun Sen and Heng Samrin. Another number of compatriot Cambodian soldiers returned to their places and promised the national resistance forces that they will try by every means to kill the Vietnamese enemy and ringleaders of Hun Sen and Heng Samrin traitors in their localities and will continue to cooperate with the national resistance forces to fight the Vietnamese enemy until they are chased completely out of our Cambodia.

Commanders Reported Ambushed, Killed in Kampot

BK2308013090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] On 15 August, our national resistance forces, in cooperation with compatriot Cambodian soldiers and our people, ambushed and destroyed a Vietnamese commanders' jeep at O Sleng, south of Roung Veng in Kompong Trach District, Kampot battlefield, Kampot Province.

Everyone in the jeep was killed, including the governor of Kampot Province, a division commander of Kampot Province, a commander of the Phnom Penh division, a Vietnamese division commander, two regiment officers, the chief of Dang Tong District, and two bodyguards. We destroyed five pistols and some ammunition and war materiel, and seized two Soviet pistols, four AK's, a B-40, and some war materiel.

At 1700, the Vietnamese enemy and puppets gathered 20 of their troops to try to retrieve their colleagues' bodies. We ambushed them, killing five and wounding three more.

Indonesia

Muslim Students Urge Troops to Saudi Arabia

BK2308075090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0724 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 23 (AFP)—About 150 students marched to Parliament Thursday, urging the government to send troops to Saudi Arabia to defend Muslim holy sites and calling on young Indonesian men to volunteer for Army service. The students from eight Jakarta universities marched peacefully to the Parliament building, where a delegation met Deputy Speaker Syaiful Sulun to present a statement.

"We appeal to the Government of Indonesia to immediately send troops and Muslim volunteers to Saudi

Arabia to ensure the holiness and security of Mecca and Medinah," said the statement by the Committee of Student Brotherhood.

"We call on all young Indonesian Muslims to get ready to become Army volunteers the moment the government opens such an opportunity," it said.

Indonesia, the world's largest Muslim country, condemned Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait, but turned down a Saudi request that it participate in a U.S.-led multinational force, saying it would only contribute to a U.N. peacekeeping force.

About 1,000 young Indonesians held a rally at a Jakarta mosque Wednesday, vowing they were ready to join an army of volunteers to help defend Islamic holy sites in Saudi Arabia. Analysts said the two rallies reflected discontent among some in the Muslim community over the government decision to not commit troops to Saudi Arabia.

The students Thursday appealed to Riyadh to coordinate Muslim volunteers from around the world to help defend holy sites from the threats of "Zionism, non-Muslim troops and Iraqi forces." They urged Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait and asked the United States and its allies to end their "fatalistic show of force" by pulling out their troops from Saudi Arabia and other Arab states.

Minister Wants To Limit Number of Asiad Fans

BK2208122990 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1006 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 22 (OANA-ANTARA)—Minister/State Secretary Murdiono intends to use all channels to prevent any swelling of the number of supporters who go to Beijing to support the Indonesian contingent to the upcoming Asian Games, the minister said Wednesday [22 August]. He was speaking to reporters at the State Palace after President Suharto opened the national congress of the Association of Indonesian Economists (ISEI).

The upcoming Asiad in Beijing has prompted thousands of Indonesians to request for passports so they could go to Beijing as supporters to give spirit to the Indonesian sportsmen who would compete in the games.

Note it down, I, the minister/state secretary, would object if too many Indonesians would go to Beijing, the minister told the reporters. Asked why he would object, Minister Murdiono questioned: "In the past Asian Games, why had not so many supporters been so eager to go to the Games?"

Deputy Secretary General of the Indonesian National Sports Committee, KONI, Timbul Jaya, said recently he expected there would be about 5,000 Indonesian supporters going to Beijing. They would be grouped in contingents of about 224 persons each.

Meanwhile, an assistant to the minister of sports, Budiprayitno, said officials from various agencies such as the Foreign Ministry and the intelligence agencies Bakin [State Intelligence Coordinating Agency] and Bais [Strategic Intelligence Agency of the Indonesian Armed Forces] would give clearance to the supporters.

Commenting on the 5,000 figure, Murdiono said: "I will act to prevent the number from swelling to such a magnitude. Note that down. The minister/state secretary has many channels available to him to do so, he said.

Suharto Receives South Commission Report

BK2308104290 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0954 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 23 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto stated here Thursday that cooperation among developing countries needed full commitment from governments, business world, community leaders, intellectuals and government apparatuses. The president made the statement during a ceremony at the State Palace here to receive a report from the South Commission presented by its chairman, Julius Nyerere.

The South Commission was established during the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare in 1986. The commission was entrusted to make a report on the development problems in the developing nations.

Only if the South-South cooperation is fully effective, there will be a reliable bargaining position for the South nations to have a dialogue and to establish a significant cooperation with the North countries, President Suharto asserted.

On that occasion, the head of state also reminded that development in each developing country was basically under the responsibility of the concerned government and people. The successful implementation of national development program of each developing nation, he went on, constituted a very important asset to boost development schemes of other South countries through the South-South cooperation forum. Furthermore, with the establishment of such a cooperation among the South countries, there will be a capability that could be used in the framework of North-South dialogue in order to scrap imbalances which have so far marked international relations in the world, he added.

Touching on concrete cooperation among the developing nations, President Suharto said that results of the recent meeting of the Group of 15 (G-15) in Kuala Lumpur were now still being formulated into details for further development.

Indonesia, he went on, is prepared to share its experiences, particularly in the fields of agriculture and population, with other developing nations. Indonesia has been successful in self-sufficiency in food and in family planning program. It is in this context that the president stressed on the importance of establishing such a cooperation among the South countries.

The president was also of the opinion that the developing nations which had been successful in food self-sufficiency should also carry out such a cooperation through various international agencies, like the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), IFAD [International Fund for Agricultural Development] and the World Food Program (WFP).

Before presenting the report of the South Commission to President Suharto, Julius Nyerere explained that the commission has prepared strategies consisting of five points to step up the South-South cooperation. According to Nyerere, former President of Tanzania, one of the objectives of the independent group is to strengthen the South-South cooperation. However, because of the historical reasons, some developing countries tend to cooperate with developed countries.

The commission is not against such a North-South cooperation. But, we believe that our independence and economy would become stronger if we make cooperation in the fields of trade, research and joint venture among us, the developing countries, he stated.

The commission also stresses the importance of improving the dignity of human beings. Therefore, the commission considers democracy very crucial, and should be implemented by increasing the people's participation in the country's administration system and development.

We do not believe that there is only one universal democratic mechanism. We are convinced that every nation must find its own political structure based on its local history, situation and cultures, Nyerere pointed out.

President Suharto, after receiving the report, had a dialogue with members of the South Commission including Prof. Wijoyo Nitisastro of Indonesia.

Minister/State Secretary Murdiono previously told the press that Nyerere handed over the report to the Indonesian president to represent Asia because the economic development in this country has been successful in reducing the number of people living below the poverty line.

Attorney General Orders Books Banned 14 Aug

BK1908081090 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0608 GMT 19 Aug 90

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 19 (OANA-ANTARA)—Attorney General Agung Singgih has banned the circulation of "The United States and the Overturning of Sukarno", a book about the CIA's role in mobilizing the Indonesian army, especially the Army Staff and Command College (SESKOAD) for the overturning of (the Indonesian first president) Sukarno.

The Attorney General office spokesman, Suprijadi, told ANTARA Saturday [18 August] that the book which was compiled by Peter Dale Scott and published by the English Department of the University of California, Berkeley, was banned because it concluded that the G.30.S/PKI (former Indonesian Communist Party) incident was "a coup" by the Suharto (current president) group.

"The book clearly intends to blur historical facts," Suprijadi said.

The attorney general in his instruction dated August 14 also banned another book about Sukarno namely "The Devious Dalang" Sukarno and the so-called Untung putsch eye-witness report by Bambang S. Widjanarko' compiled by Rahadi Karni. This book with a foreword by Dr. Antonie C.A. Dake is considered very blunt in telling about Bung Karno's direct involvement in the G.30.S/PKI rebellion and about the armed forces (ABRI) leaders who were for and against Bung Karno, in the form of 14 piece minutes of the examination of Marine Colonel Bambang S. Widjanarko, a former aid of Bung Karno.

The explanation in the minutes by Bambang Widjanarko, according to the attorney general, contains only information heard or known from other persons and its truth has never been confirmed or verified with evidence so that it has no legal strength.

"A wide circulation of the book in the Indonesian as well as the English editions will only ignite pros and cons about Bung Karno's controversial figure and will eventually only lead to vulnerabilities," Suprijadi said quoting the attorney general.

The attorney general on that same date, August 14, also banned "Geger Lampung (The Lampung Riot) and Kaum Sempalan (The Sects)" which tells about the gerakan pengacau liar (riot makers) in Lampung based on information from various sources and the incident in Way Jepara, Lampung, on February 1989 with all its actors. Some of the facts disclosed in the book have been found irrelevant with the real situation after some of the suspects in the incident had already been heard in court. "The explanation in the book leads to a way of thinking which does not help improve resilience but only expose vulnerabilities by focussing on the negative action by the government apparatus," the attorney general said in his consideration.

The "Satanic Verses" [passage indistinct].

Further on Ban

BK1908024490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0215 GMT 19 Aug 90

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 19 (AFP)—Indonesian authorities have banned four books, including two about a failed communist-backed coup attempt in 1965, said documents received here Sunday. The decision was contained in four separate decrees issued by Attorney General Singgih, copies of which were obtained by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The bans took effect on Tuesday.

"The Devious Dalang, Sukarno and the So-Called Untung Putsch Eyewitness Report by Bambang Widjanarko," edited by Rahadi Karni and containing an introduction by Antony C.A. Dake, was banned because the attorney general found it contained "legally unproven" information which could lead to unrest. The book, published in English and Indonesian, was based on the legal testimony of Colonel Bambang Widjarnako, a former aide to Indonesia's first president, the late Sukarno.

The book "will give rise to pro and contra regarding the controversial figure of Bung Karno (Sukarno's popular nickname) and could lead towards unrest," the decree said.

"The United States and the Overthrow of Sukarno" by Peter Dale Scott of the English Department of the University of California, Berkeley, was banned because "it blurred facts of Indonesian history," another decree said. The book, detailing alleged U.S. attempts through the Indonesian Army to overthrow Sukarno, alleged that the failed 1965 coup attempt had been instigated by a group led by current President Suharto, then an army lieutenant general. Mr. Suharto came to power after leading the army in crushing the coup attempt which the government has blamed on the now defunct Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI).

Two other decrees dealt with books by one author, Bambang Siwoyo.

"The Lampung Riot and Break-Away Groups" which analyses 1988 unrest by an obscure Moslem sect in Lampung, south Sumatra, contained "unrelevant facts" and the author stressed the negative actions of the government in the incident, one of the decrees said. Clashes between troops and members of the sect in the Lampung riot led to 38 deaths by official account.

"The Affairs of the Satanic Verses" was also banned because it could "incite the rise of emotional religious feelings because of the presence of terms disrespectful of God, the holy Koran, Prophet Mohammad and Moslems in general," another decree said. The book, detailed the issues around the publication of Salman Rushdie's "Satanic Verses" and also contained translated excerpts from the book.

The bans covered the printing, distribution and possession of the books, and the attorney general called on all citizens to hand over existing copies in their possession to authorities.

Laos

Seminar on Economic Management Held With Japan

BK2108150290 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Vientiane, August 21 (KPL)—The Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries in collaboration with the Embassy of Japan in Laos, opened here yesterday a 10-day seminar on economic management. More than 40 officials dealing with economy, planning and finance from various ministries and Vientiane Prefecture attended the seminar, which was held within the framework of the 1990 technical cooperation programme between Laos and Japan.

Involved in this seminar are two visiting Japanese lecturers of the Kobe University of Japan, Mr. Shoji Nishijima and Mr. Nobuaki Matsunaga. Topics to be studied include effective management and development of trade in least developed countries and in industrialized countries, and the economic situation and experience of Laos.

By comparing the former to the latter, these participants are believed to gain more knowledge of economic development and management methods, which are consistent with the local circumstances.

Report on Phoumi Vongvichit's 13 Aug Speech

Installment Five

BK2208134190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 19 Aug 90

[Fifth and final installment of "report" on speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction, delivered at the ceremony held in Vientiane on 13 August 1990 to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the Lao Front for National Construction]

[Summary] "At present, tranquillity has not yet been firmly established in our country. Enemies inside and outside the country have not yet given up their schemes to create internal dissensions with the hope of destroying our new regime and country. For this reason, the congresses of our party and the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] have instructed us to be constantly vigilant and to maintain unity within the party, administrative organizations, LFNC, and mass organizations and among our people in the entire country so that we can take concerted action against the enemies' schemes and relentlessly develop our country."

In addition to internal unity, "we must heighten special solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples who have fought together with us against our common enemies for many decades. At the same time, we must closely unite with the peoples in the Soviet Union and friendly countries who have provided valuable assistance to our revolution and who are fighting for justice and world peace.

"On the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the LFNC, I would like to express my gratitude to the Indochinese Communist Party and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party for their guidance to the front and the Lao people on how to score even greater victories in the revolutionary struggle for national liberation and in the construction and development of our beloved country for a brighter future. I express my gratitude to the parties and governments of the SRV and Cambodia for the precious and sacred assistance to Laos' revolution. I express my thanks to the parties and governments of the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, other nations, and international organizations for the tremendous assistance that has helped Laos' revolution score the final victory. I express my gratitude and many thanks to the multiethnic people for their cooperation rendered to the LFNC in carrying out Laos' revolution, in particular invalid cadres, combatants, and families of those who have sacrificed their lives and blood for our victories."

I call on the LFNC organizations at the provincial, municipal, district, and canton levels, party and administrative organizations, mass organizations, trade, youth, and women unions, and the Lao Buddhist Fellowship to continue to report to the LFNC Central Committee about their achievements in implementing the assignments entrusted by the party and state. I call on community leaders, scholars, and intellectuals, regardless of their positions, "to turn themselves into a formidable force and act as eyes and ears of the LFNC Central Committee."

"I call on the Lao fraternal people of all tribes, all ages, and both sexes in foreign countries to return to Laos, their fatherland, and to try to understand and fulfill the duties of the LFNC members.

"I call on fraternal foreigners living in the Lao People's Democratic Republic to love Laos as they love their own countries, to join the Lao people in implementing the LFNC's works, and to secure peace, independence, democracy, unity, and prosperity for our beloved country.

"On the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the LFNC, I vow before our fraternal people that our LFNC Central Committee will do its best to provide all the necessary assistance for LFNC organizations at all levels nationwide so they can truly serve the people. I take this auspicious occasion to wish all comrades, collectives and individual members of the LFNC good health and solidarity and greater achievements in their political undertakings and to study to welcome the upcoming 15th National Day on 2 December."

'Ethics' of 'Resistance Struggle' Discussed

BK1808091390 (Clandestine) Radio Station of the Government for Liberation of the Lao Nation in Lao 0100 GMT 15 Aug 90

[Station article: "Influences of the Executive Council and the Government for Liberation of the Lao Nation"]

[Text] All those who genuinely adhere to ethics will automatically maintain power and strength. Regarding this, there is a Lao saying that ethical power always protects those who observe ethics.

The executive council and government for the liberation of our Lao nation are organizations set up to guide and direct the national salvation struggle. In carrying out the struggle, these organizations have pursued the talented, just, and philosophical line of thinking and the political ideals of refusing to serve as slaves of other countries. They have carried out the resistance struggle under various forms against all lines of thinking and against bullying, harassment, vengeance, selfishness, misusing administrative powers, and falsifying democracy just to serve their own interests.

Members of our resistance organizations, both at home and living abroad as refugees, are equipped with a unified line of thinking and ideals and have reacted against the unjust system of the odious Kaysone group. We have gained our strength from world opinion which has unanimously crushed the socialist system whose lines and policies are aimed at bullying and oppressing mankind. The Lao people are now aware of what Kaysone has done to them throughout the past 15 years. Now, our resistance has materialized and has been effectively carried out under the sacred leadership. Our resistance struggle has drawn wide support and assistance from both our Lao people and from foreign countries. For this reason, our executive council and government for the liberation of the Lao nation are influential and considered strong organizations which intimidate the enemies.

Nevertheless, we are not ruthless men. We have vowed that we will continue to operate ethically. Once we regain peace, we will not take revenge, find fault with others, kill anyone, detain anyone, harass anyone, or carry out other activities which would endanger national concord, independence, and the future of the nation. Noteworthy now is that those who have sown the wind are now reaping the whirlwind. However, our line and policy of forgiving is immediate and long-standing. Our goal of waging war is only to achieve victory. Those who have done nothing against their Lao compatriots have no reason to be fearful. Instead, they should cooperate with us. That is the best thing they can do now.

Philippines

Further Reportage on Reaction to Gulf Conflict

Rebels To Exploit Crisis

HK2108125390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 Aug 90

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa said the enemies of the government will exploit the effect of the Middle East crisis in their new moves against the government. In an interview with Malacanang reporters, De Villa said the Armed Forces are closely monitoring the groups which may take advantage of the Middle East conflict. At the same time, De Villa said the rebel soldiers are using terrorism as a weapon against the government. [De Villa recording indistinct]

De Villa also disclosed the military's intensified intelligence efforts in preparation for a possible move by the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People to sow terror. According to De Villa, legislators are aware of the real situation and the threat to the government, hence their decision to go into recess in order to inform their constituents of the developments in the country.

Saudi Envoy Assures More Oil

HK2108134390 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 1200 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has given assurance that it would supply additional oil to the Philippines. This assurance was made by Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the Philippines Fu'ad Muhammad Hasan Faqi to Speaker Ramon Mitra, Jr. after he had personally visited the speaker at his office in the Batasan Complex. According to the Ambassador, his kingdom has decided to increase its oil production as an answer to calls made by friendly nations, which included the Philippines. Faqi further added that Saudi Arabia was trying to convince OPEC to discuss the issue of increased oil production. Although OPEC has not yet acted on this issue, Saudi Arabia has already decided to increase its oil production to two barrels per day [as heard] so as to supplement the world's requirements.

Manglapus on Alleged Abuses

HK2308000490 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raul Manglapus announced today that the government first will have to verify reports of abuses against Philippine workers stranded in Kuwait. He said that aside from the testimony of a Philippine woman who arrived from Amman recently, there were no other verified reports of alleged abuses against Philippine workers by Iraqi soldiers. Nevertheless, Manglapus assured that his office will take the necessary steps on the complaints.

In a related development, the president instructed Manglapus to search for other sources of crude oil. The instruction was issued a day before the foreign secretary is to leave for Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and Jordan.

Earlier, the president already had directed Manglapus to personally see to the welfare of Philippine workers in Iraq, Kuwait and other countries in the Middle East. She also asked Manglapus to go to Jordan to look into the conditions of Philippine workers who have been evacuated from Kuwait.

Manglapus is expected to meet with Iraqi officials to ensure the safety of Philippine workers in the light of reports of widespread abuses by Iraqi troops. It is not known, however, whether Manglapus will personally lodge a diplomatic protest regarding abuses committed by Iraqi troops.

More Indonesian, Malaysian Oil

HK2308000690 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Report by Dick Sinchongco from Malacanang Palace—live or recorded]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino announced the government will purchase additional crude oil from Malaysia and Indonesia to ensure sufficient oil supplies in the country until the end of the year.

In a press statement, the president stated the government was awaiting the response of the Indonesian Government on the country's request for the purchase of almost 0.5 billion barrels of crude oil.

Meanwhile, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus will leave the country in search of other oil sources in the Middle East.

Earlier, the country reached an agreement with Iran to purchase more oil from that country following the decreased oil production caused by the Gulf crisis.

The president also reported that the Oil Price Stabilization Fund or OPSF posted a deficit of more than 6 billion pesos. She explained that a 5 billion pesos allocation under the 1991 national budget will be used to cover the OPSF shortfall.

Saudis Seek Manila's Position

HK2308001290 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 1200 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] The Government of Saudi Arabia would like to know the Philippines' position on the current crisis in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia's Ambassador to the Philippines Fu'ad Hasan al-Faqi met with Senator Leticia Ramos Shahani, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to convey the message to the Senate, which is charged with ratifying foreign treaties.

Shahani said she will seek the chief executive's official statement on the issue.

Al-Faqi stated his country hopes the current conflict can be resolved in a peaceful manner, but added there is no guarantee the tension will decrease.

Egypt Helping Workers in Kuwait

HK2308120390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Report by Dick Sinchongco from Malacanang—live or recorded]

[Text] The Egyptian Government has given its assurance to President Aquino that it would help in the problem of the Philippines regarding Filipino overseas contract workers trapped in Kuwait. The assurance of help by the Egyptian Government was relayed to the president through outgoing Ambassador Ahmad Fu'ad Husni during a courtesy call. In an interview with Malacanang reporters, Husni said that the president expressed fear over the worsening situation in the Middle East. According to him, the Cairo government was always ready to offer help in whatever the Philippines may need. He also stressed once more an open invitation for the chief executive to visit his country. The invitation was first extended by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak when the two leaders met in Paris sometime ago.

Iraq To Welcome Manglapus

HK2308121190 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 Aug 90 p 16

[Text] The Iraq goverment has assured Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus he will be welcomed as an official guest when he visits Baghdad during his journey to the Middle East.

This was reported to the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday by Philippine Ambassador to Iraq, Akmad Sakkam, who had been summoned the other day to the Iraqi Foreign Ministry.

According to Ambassador Sakkam Manglapus' visit to Baghdad could result in the final conclusion of appropriate measures between the Philippines and Iraq for the evacuation of Filipinos.

Further on Negotiations Concerning U.S. Bases

Opposed Lawmakers See Edge

HK1808043690 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] The progressive bloc in the House of Representatives expressed concern over reports that U.S. military bases will be kept in the country after 1991. Representative Bonifacio Gillego claimed that if the reports received by his group are true, pressure should be exerted for the holding of talks to dissolve the facilities in accordance with an agreement terminating the presence of the bases here. He added that talks should also be held to discuss security matters even as sensitive facilities are removed and labor settlement claims are attended to. But Gillego also said the anti-bases legislators believe the Philippine panel has the edge in the forthcoming bases negotiations in mid-September.

Panel Maps Moves for Talks

HK2208032390 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 22 Aug 90 p 12

[By reporter Jose G. Ebro]

[Text] Philippine bases negotiators met at the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) to map out their moves for the next round of negotiations which have been tentatively set for mid-September. Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus chaired the meeting which was attended by Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, Defense Undersecretary Feliciano Gacis, Justice Undersecretary Teresita de Castro and DFA American Affairs Office director-general Raul Rabe.

One of the lead negotiators indicated that discussions involved "how the Middle East situation would affect the Philippine stance" in the talks to come, what "the Philippine response should be in case the Americans ask to use Clark and Subic for operations in the Middle East" and "... the political consequences, domestically, should another round of talks be held in Washington."

With everybody in the know holding their cards to their chests, a senior DFA official remarked "that the less said about the bases in the context of the Gulf crisis, the better." He pointed out that the Iraqis have ominously classified "Bangladeshis as hostile nationals ... after Bangladesh decided to participate in the multinational force led by the U.S. in Saudi Arabia." Bangladesh has close to 80,000 workers in Kuwait.

Discussion To Resume 10-14 Sep

HK2308120790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 23 Aug 90 p 6

[Text] The second round of talks on the fate of the U.S. military bases in the country will be held in Manila from Sept. 10- 14 with the government exploring all possible options that will best serve national interest, a source said yesterday.

The talks will be held at the Central bank complex along Roxas Boulevard where the exploratory talks were also held last May 14-18. The Philippine panel will focus on its timetable for the bases phaseout, the source said. The source said there will be no change in the composition in the negotiating panel of both countries.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus will lead the Manila negotiating panel while U.S. special negotiator Richard Armitage will head Washington delegation.

U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt, who is now on vaction, will be back in Manila on the first week of September, to join the U.S. panel, US embassy spokesman Stanley Schrager said.

The talks, the same source said, will have to be cut short since Manglapus will leave on Sept. 16 for New York where he will head the Philippine delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. The source said Manglapus will not be back in Manila until the first week of October and that the bases talks might resume in Washington, D.C. Schrager has said that the U.S. panel has always asked for an alternate venue of the talks if nothing can be decided in Manila.

Government Position Issued

HK2308115190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Aug 90

[By Rey Arquiza]

[Text] The Philippines has reached a position on the fate of the U.S. military bases in the country. Based on the draft treaty prepared by the presidential committee for the bases, it will request the pullout of Clark Air Base in 1991, at which time the present military bases agreement will expire. According to the draft treaty, the Philippines will allow the U.S. naval base in Subic to remain for three more years, after which it has to be dismantled in the year 1994.

According to a source from the presidential committee for the bases, the Philippines will seek a corresponding fee of $600 million or $1.8 billion for the three-year stay of Subic Naval Base after 1991. The Philippine position on the bases stay in the country will be formally announced during the scheduled negotiations on the U.S. bases on 10 September at the Central Bank building in Roxas Boulevard.

Further on Bombings in Metropolitan Manila

RAM's 'Terrorist Acts' Viewed

HK2208132490 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 21 Aug 90 p 4

[Editorial: "RAM's Terrorism Sign of Growing Desperation"]

[Text] Previous assessments made by the military have proved so faulty that people tend to panic whenever top officials belittle the capability of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) to mount a coup d'etat. But this time the militarty seems to have read accurately the putschists' capability as well as the mind of its leadership.

On Saturday, Maj. Gen. [Major General] Rodolfo Biazon, vice chief of staff of the Armed Forces, said the RAM no longer enjoys support in the ranks of the military and its armed capability had been so weakened it can only undertake terrorist acts. Soon after Biazon spoke, he was proven correct. At seven that night, car-riding men lobbed a bomb into the old National Development Co. compound in Sta. Mesa, shattering lamps in the nearby police station. In the span of five hours, three more explosions rocked Metro Manila—one at the Republic Flour Mills building in Mandaluyong, another at the parking lot of the Shoemart complex on North avenue in Quezon City, and still another at the Department of Justice Compound in Ermita, Manila.

Investigators quickly pointed the finger at RAM—for very good reasons: The rebel group had claimed responsibility for most of the recent bombings, including four blasts earlier this month. Also a few days before, Gregorio Honasan, the former Army lieutenant colonel who leads the group, ordered renegade troops to resume their offensive against the government.

Honasan and his cohorts must have thought that with all the economic problems facing the nation, all it takes is a slight nudge to bring the government down. But much as people have grown dissatisfied with the performance of the administration, it is a gross misreading of the temper of the times to believe they would experiment with a militarist regime.

Things could still grow worse in the coming months after the devastation wrought by the July 16 earthquake. The price of oil and, inevitably, the prices of other consumer items are expected to rise in the next few weeks because of the crisis in the Middle East. The return of workers from occupied Kuwait and Iraq are bound to further swell the ranks of the jobless. But while disappointment with the government is expected to intensify, transforming this into a popular revolt as in EDSA [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue] would be an impossible undertaking. For people know violence will only compound the nation's problems.

From their past bloody and failed attempts to grab power, Honasan and company should have realized that the Filipino people do not believe in them or the cause they claim to be fighting for. On second thought, they might have learned this lesson so well they no longer care what people think or feel. After all, terrorism is the last resort of desperate men pursuing hopeless causes. It is a sign of the growing desperation of the renegade soldiers that they are now employing this weapon.

Catholic Church Decries Blasts

HK2308001490 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] The Catholic Church denounced the recent spate of bombings, as well as plans to launch a new coup d'etat by rebel soldiers. The condemnation was made by Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin after a meeting with President Corazon Aquino at Malacanang.

Sin also said the church is one with the government in putting an end to the violence in the country. He stressed the church's position is explicitly against all forms of violence. Manila Auxiliary Bishop Gabriel Reyes, meanwhile, supported Sin's statement, adding that the church was opposed to a coup d'etat because it is a form of violence.

De Villa on Counteraction

HK2208115590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa clarified reports that the AFP has problems coping with the spate of bombings in Metro Manila. He said that while these kinds of terrorist activities are difficult to prevent, the military was taking every measure necessary to cope with the problem, including the setting up of checkpoints in different parts of Metro Manila and the deployment of more mobile patrols and uniformed police personnel. De Villa also said these measures were the responsibilities of the National Capital Region Defense Command.

Manila Sweepstakes Office Hit

OW2308021690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0135 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Manila, Aug. 23 (KYODO)—The rash of bombings in Metropolitan Manila continued with another blast occurring at the downtown sweepstakes office, less than a kilometer from the Malacanang Presidential Palace, police and security officials said Thursday.

Police investigators said a bomb went off at the side gate of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office in San Marcelino Street at 11:15 P.M. Wednesday [1415 GMT on 22 August].

Zosimo Manto, a security guard at the sweepstakes office, said the explosion caused minor damage, shattering windows of a warehouse within the compound. He said no one was injured. Manto said that although no suspects have been arrested in connection with the bombing, the latest blast is believed to be related to the spate of violence gripping the capital amid rumors of a fresh coup bid by right-wing rebels.

The sweepstakes office explosion is the eighth in the Manila region since last Saturday. The Armed Forces were placed on maximum alert last Friday to thwart a coup attempt by renegade soldiers, military officials said.

Rebels on 'Campaign of Fear'

HK2308031790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Aug 90 pp 1, 8

[By Mike Baluyot and Marites Paez With Noli Cabantug]

[Text] Terrorists kept up their campaign of fear against Manila, bombing three more places on Tuesday night and early yesterday.

The bombers set off explosives in front of the State Investments House in Binondo at 7:55 p.m. on Tuesday [2355 GMT 20 August], and before Plastic City in Barangay Malumay, at 10:45 p.m. At 12:45 a.m. yesterday, another bomb tossed from a speeding car went off at the Jollibee restaurant on Ronquillo St., Sta. Cruz.

Two persons were hurt in a fourth explosion in Parola, Del Pan, Tondo, yesterday morning, but police said the explosion was caused by movie special effects explosives blowing up, and was not related to terrorist activities.

Nobody was injured in the explosions, which raised the number of bomb blasts in Manila to 11 in 10 days.

The blasts have been punctuated by rumors of a coup, by the government troop movements and exercises, and by government assurances that military rebels had no strength to mount an attack. Yesterday, President Aquino said there were "threats" against her government, and that these were meant "to discourage our development efforts and terrorize our people."

The armed forces chief of staff, Gen. [General] Renato de Villa, said rebel soldiers had failed in their efforts to recruit from "critical" units such as the air force, the armory and the marines. He told reporters at Malacanang Palace. "We cannot see what force they (the rebels) will use."

De Villa said that, while some rebel leaders might be in Manila "carefully watching the situation to take advantage of it," the government's firepower was "overwhelming compared to what they have at the moment." He refused to say, as some officials have said, that a coup was expected from now till the end of the month. According to de Villa, "We are prepared and we are continuously improving our preparations ... so, if you see some deployment, some movement of government forces, these are really manifestations of our being prepared for any unusual turn of events."

The Capital Regional Command [Capcom] fielded an additional 1,000 soldiers and PC [Philippine Constabulary] trainees in Manila to implement" Oplan Night Watch." The Capcom chief, Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Marino Filart, said the operation, activated last night, would see soldiers, dressed and equipped for battle, roving around the city. He said that roving patrols would be on the job from 7:30 p.m. to 4:00 a.m.

De Villa said the military thought the bombings were aimed at "hitting the economy."

The latest blasts caused extensive property damage. The bomb at the State Investment House had been planted in a huge flower box. The explosion damaged the nearby Traders Building as well. Police investigators said the bomb was powerful enough to overturn an armored vehicle. A similar device was believed to have been used in the Jollibee bombing. It was wrapped in a plastic shopping bag, marked "Gift Gate" and exploded about 40 seconds after it was thrown from a Ford Fiera.

The explosion ripped open the metal doors of Jollibee and left a crater 0.40 meter in diameter and 0.24 meter deep. It also damaged McDonald's eatery, in front of Jollibee, and several business firms nearby.

The explosion in Valenzuela destroyed portions of the fence of Plastic City, a firm owned by William Gatchalian, a businessman whose citizenship was being questioned by the Bureau of Immigration. The bomb damaged a parked vehicle and shattered glass windows of the fire station in front of the compound. The explosion in Tondo injured Salome Samantilla, 31, and Abigail Anosa, two years old.

PC Chief on Troop Movements

HK2208145190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Telephone interview with Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police [PC-INP] chief Major General Cesar Nazareno by DZRH anchorman Joe Taruc on deployment of additional troops to Metro Manila—live; italicized portions in English]

[Text] [Taruc] Good afternoon, sir.

[Nazareno] Good afternoon, Joe.

[Taruc] First of all, early this morning many people were concerned with what they saw at the gate of Camp Crame. Why were the troops which came from the Bulacan PC provincial command delayed in passing through the gate?

[Nazareno] They were not really delayed. It's just that our gates are still closed at that hour. And those people I ordered to come from Regional Command 3 will be assigned to the Capital Region Command [Capcom] to augment the soldiers and police General Filart is using to prevent the bombings in Metro Manila.

[Taruc] General Nazareno, more or less, how many troops will come from Manila's neighboring provinces to assist the Capital Region Command?

[Nazareno] My estimate is, those that I took from Region 4—from General Carino, and from Region 3 from General Bruan—their strength should be over a battalion.

[Taruc] General Nazareno, is our understanding right that in adition to the personnel, there are also arms which the groups may use.

[Nazareno] They are carrying everything. This is in addition to the approximately 15,000 PC-INP troops now deployed in Manila, and we are still adding more to this. We have added 200 motorcycles and over 20 vehicles and over 200 radios to ensure that each unit operating in Metro Manila can coordinate with each other.

[Taruc] Is this the so-called Nightwatch Patrol, which as explained by General Filart will be deployed to the streets of Metropolitan Manila, especially at night?

[Nazareno] Yes, Joe. That was the plan of General Filart, while mine was to help him and to increase the resources he can deploy.

[Taruc] Maybe, General, we can take advantage of this opportunity to explain to our citizens, because if they see these uniformed military men patrolling the area they might get a little bit worried, since they don't know that this is just a measure you have adopted to monitor and restore the peace and order in Metro Manila.

[Nazareno] To our men and citizens in the Metro Manila area: Most of the soldiers we are sending there will be assigned to major thoroughfares of Metro Manila to prevent bombings. And you can observe that they are not in big groups, but only from seven to eight men in one place, which means that they are patrolling against bad elements, who could think of nothing but to bomb and terrorize Filipinos. *There should be no cause for apprehension* because they are divided in groups.

[Taruc] General Nazareno, is there any particular time of deployment for the troops?

[Nazareno] *Well, the specific time, I really would not like to divulge, really,* because I think that is not right. But usually, the military men's primary responsibility is to patrol around Manila at night, along with the INP in the night shift. In the daytime, however, most of those scattered around Metro Manila *will be members of the Integrated National Police or Metropolitan Police Force [MPF]* and these are operating against those carrying out holdups on banks' armored vans.

[Taruc] General Nazareno, we will take advantage of this opportunity to hear from you the confirmation or denial of the information we are receiving that on Friday or Saturday, there was an issuance of 1,000 rounds of ammunition to those in Camp Crame aside from the Armalites issued to their personnel.

[Nazareno] No. There was nothing unusual with that. That has long been my guidance, not only in Metro Manila, but throughout the Philippines, and for all PC-INP soldiers, that for every gun a soldier carries, he must carry, at minimum, 200 rounds loaded into his magazines, and out of his basic load of 380 rounds, 200 should be in magazines. If there had been an issuance, maybe it was just an additional to those who lacked them.

[Taruc] Can we tell our listeners how many Armalites and ammunition were issued last Saturday [18 August]?

[Nazareno] I can't tell you. What I know was that I issued more than 1,000 Armalites to the MPF, but that was in addition to the guns of our policemen in Manila. There was no additional issuance to the people inside Camp Crame.

[Taruc] So, there was nothing unusual on the said issuance.

[Nazareno] None. *This is just normal administrative checkup* for those lacking ammunition.

[Taruc] General Nazareno, how true is the report that the operation launched by the authorities against former Colonel Alexander Noble could only be a diversionary tactic on the part of former Colonel Noble and that there is also a plan for Metro Manila? Can you please clarify these issues?

[Nazareno] The truth is that those operating against Colonel Noble in Agusan del Sur and part of Bukidnon are already dedicated there. Those troops were really in Mindanao and were the ones ordered to operate against Noble. Noble has no military capability because those Higaonons whom he called his men will not go out of the mountains to fight for him. *We can not allow Noble, although he has no capability, we cannot allow him to stay there like a [word indistinct].* This is one thing the government should do because he did something in December, the coup. So, he should be arrested and answer for his crime.

[Taruc] you know, General Nazareno, during these past few days, there have been many rumors regarding a possible attempt to grab power and overthrow the government. Even some government officials, particularly the members of Congress who even declared an emergency recess due to these rumors. Can we hear from you, Major General Nazareno, as PC-INP chief, what is the real basis for this concern by government officials?

[Nazareno] What I know is that the Armed Forces of the Philippines is preparing for whatever plan this group has for a coup d'etat. Our assessment is that until now they don't have the capability to mount a coup d'etat similar to what they launched last December. Right now, they are only capable of bombing here and there and creating trouble. People might get hurt in these bombings around Metro Manila. Regarding the Congress, they know what they are doing. What I understand is that they want to help the military and the government be united against these people who want to grab power through violence.

[Taruc] Has it been confirmed that the these bombings and terroristic activities during the last few days were perpetrated by the rebel forces?

[Nazareno] Our indication from the information we received shows that they were perpetrated by the so-called Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People.

General Denies Coup Attempt

HK2208142190 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Italicized portions in English]

[Text] Two battalions of PC [Philippine Constabulary] troopers on board six trucks arrived in Camp Aguinaldo last night to reinforce efforts to counter a series of bombings in Metro Manila. According to Brigadier General Marino Filart, the soldiers will man checkpoint patrols in various parts of the metropolitan area.

Meanwhile, a special PC company was formed as additional reinforcement. According to Filart, night patrols will be used in Operation Nightwatch. Last night, Manila residents were surprised to see the entry of six army trucks into Camp Aguinaldo. General Filart, Capital Region Command chief, explained that the deployment was part of the military's operation to get troops from Bulacan to beef up forces in Manila.

Meanwhile, General Filart denied reports of an aborted coup last weekend. The denial came in the light of newspaper reports quoting General Templo, chief of the civil relations division of the Armed Forces, as saying the Armed Forces had foiled a coup attempt last weekend when government troops overran the camp of renegade Colonel Noble in Agusan del Sur. However, General Filart asserted that there were no coup attempts.

Here is an excerpt of an interview with General Filart by Bong Orlina.

[Begin recording] [Filart] Yes, but as you know, *this is one thing that is really difficult to stop because they are either in motorcycles or cars. All they have to do is pass by one area* that is hardly noticeable or with no guards, and then leave the bombs. That was what happened last night. *It was not a government building, just plain offices.* Here in Batucan, reports said people saw the bomber and the next thing, the bomb exploded. The man was also in a car. So, it is really difficult to catch the perpetrator unless we happen to be on patrol in the area. *Now, we have intensified our patrols at night. As a matter of fact, we are expecting today augmentation to be supplied by General Nazareno.* They will come from Recom [regional command] 3 and Recom 4. Here in Camp Crame, they are also organizing more men to be turned over to us. *We are advancing the graduation of some 300, about 320 plus recruits, both from here, in our training center, and in Recom 4's training center*—we are advancing their graduation and fielding the graduates, especially at night.

[Orlina] General, do you have any idea who is behind the bombings?

[Filart] We cannot confirm that, but in our assessment, *based on our intelligence also*, the bombings are the work of the ultrarightists—the RAM-SFP [Reform the Armed Forces Movement- Soldiers of the Filipino People]. *As a matter of fact, last week, they admitted responsibility over the bombings of 14 August.*

[Orlina] General, what about reports that you claimed to be helpless over the series of bombings? Are they true?

[Filart] They are wrong. *I was interviewed on TV.* And it saddened me that they edited the clip and only showed me saying that we cannot tackle this problem. They then cut off my other statements, making us appear fools. That is not the case. Helpless? How can we not be able to tackle that problem?

When I made that statement, *I was trying to encourage the public to support us in terms of information and perhaps come up with an open public condemnation* because I think every one of us opposes the terrorism in Metro Manila, notably the bombings. *I am quite positive that* no one likes the recent events. *I was trying to encourage public support.* And I said: *Law enforcement per se* and these terrorist activities...[changes thought] *law enforcement and peace and order is not the sole responsibility of law enforcement agencies. We are only the tools of government. The responsibility also lies in the entire nation as well—public officials, and others.* We need to help one another. *I was trying to encourage public support.* And I said that if we are left with the task, we cannot handle it. And they only highlighted that portion of my statement. *I was taken out of context.*

[Orlina] On the spate of bombings, in your assessment, do you think the rebel soldiers can still mount major operations?

[Filart] No way. Logically, if you can mount any major operations or a coup attempt, will you first carry out bombing operations to alert your enemies? These bombings are nothing *but terrorist acts to sow fear, confusion, and destabilization.* That is all. And we are affected by these events. But it is very easy to plant a bomb. *If you have some TNT and fuse, light it up and throw it aside, then run. It is a plain and simple terroristic act that we should condemn.*

[Orlina] There were reports of a coup d'etat that was aborted last weekend. Do you have confirmation on this?

[Filart] *That is again a news report. In the first place,* how can you confirm something that was not there? *There is no coup attempt whatsoever, not even an indication.* [as heard] The series of bombings *are not indication that there is going to be one.* So they claimed it was aborted. How can it be aborted if it never happened?

[Orlina] Six truckloads of soldiers were seen going to Camp Crame. Was there any clearance of the soldiers?

[Filart] Yes, that is true. In fact, that is part of the force coming either from Recom 3 or Recom 4 because they were instructed by General Nazareno to send the troops immediately. So, the troops either came from Recom 3 or Recom 4 here in Laguna.

[Orlina] General, last question. Can we get an assurance from you on the public safety?

[Filart] *We can assure that the Armed Forces, the PC-INP, Capcom, MPF [Metropolitan Police Force], are behind this government. We do not want any destabilization, and we will resist any coup attempts or any major undertaking by these rebel soldiers.* That is my assurance. But as I have said, we need to help one another. *You help us—the people, the media.* We are all affected. Not just us. We can work overtime, be on red alert every day. That is okay with us because it is our work, but we are all affected. Hence, we need to unite togther. *We must condemn all of these terrorist activities.* That is all. Thank you. [end recording]

17 Reported Wounded in Two Cotabato Explosions

HK2108132990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 21 Aug 90

[By Ellen Rabago]

[Text] Seventeen people were wounded in two separate explosion incidents in Cotabato.

In the town of Kabacan, four people were wounded when a homemade bomb exploded in the town market at 0100 today. A radio repair shop was destroyed by the explosion. The Kabacan Integrated National Police [INP] cannot yet determine who was responsible for the incident nor the motive.

In Alamada, Cotabato, 13 people were hospitalized when a man set a grenade he was carrying to explode. The incident occurred yesterday in Barangay Araranadang, Alamada, Cotabato at about midnight.

In an investigation by the Alamada INP, it was learned that the suspect was identified as Reynaldo Siria. According to the report, the suspect managed to activate the grenade he was carrying after he was stabbed and wounded by a certain Willy Montalban. The suspect and the victims are presently confined in a hospital in the town. Meanwhile, Alamada authorities are now preparing a case against the man carrying the grenade.

Shoot-To-Kill Order Against Bombers Issued

HK2308131590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 Aug 90 p 19

[By Vic Vega]

[Text] Col. [Colonel] Ernesto Diokno, superintendent of the Western Police District (WPD), yesterday issued a shoot-to-kill order for bomb throwers if they put up a fight or try to kill or harm policemen arresting them. Diokno gave the order as the WPD remained on red alert in the wake of threats by rebel soldiers to mount another coup attempt and bombing incidents in Quiapo and Binondo Tuesday night.

The bomb attacks in Quiapo and Binondo were the 25th and 26th blasts in Manila since January, according to Det. [Detective] Jojo Capacete of WPD bomb disposal unit.

The explosiion damaged two snack bars on Ronquillo St. in downtown Quiapo and a commercial building on Binondo.

Diokno said the rightist group was behind the series of bomb attacks in Manila and nearby cities and towns. He said check-points will be set up in various parts of the city to deter bomb terrorism in Manila.

Another bomb exploded yesterday in Tondo, injuring a two-year-old boy and a 23-year-old vendor. Maj. [Major] Benjamin de Jesus, commander of WPD Station 2, identified the two blast victims as Salome Cementino, 32, of Parola compound, Tondo, and Abe Anusa, 2, also of Parola Compound. The two victims were taken to Mary Johnston Hospital for blast wounds in the body.

Meanwhile, Diokno denied reports that the WPD rank and file has been demoralized by the transfer of 10 WPD officials to the Metropolitan Force and the relief of a bemedalled police major by Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Marino Filart, MPF [Metropolitan Police Force] chief.

Justice Official Allays Fears Over Coup Attempt

HK2208140790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon allayed the public's concern over reports of increased rebel movements related to a new coup attempt. He stressed that the rebels have no capability to launch a new coup d'etat. He added that during a meeting of Cabinet Cluster E on national security and political matters, it was concluded that the people do not support any violent means to seize power from the current administration. Secretary Drilon also assured that the Armed Forces of the Philippines were prepared to stop any attempts to destabilize the current government.

Here is an excerpt of an interview with Secretary Franklin Drilon:

[Begin Drilon recording] The assurance of General de Villa is, first of all, that the plotters have no capability to launch a massive uprising on the same scale as last December's. Secondly, the people do not support the plan of the rebels. And thirdly, our Armed Forces have the capability to stop and defeat anyone who seeks to fight them. [end recording]

More Actions Taken To Counter Coup Threats

HK2208135190 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Elements of the Presidential Security Group [PSG] have been placed under a battle training status called the Defense Condition Two-Alert Status, due to reports of an imminent coup d'etat. The PSG is on red alert every day as provided for under Defense Condition One, Defense Condition Two, and Defense Condition Three in times of danger. The military group charged with protecting President Corazon Aquino is presently undergoing a so-called (Gap on Three) battle plan training. The plan was put into action barely a few hours before the rebel soldiers launched the aborted coup d'etat last December.

In related news, Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police [PC-INP] chief Major General Cesar Nazareno ordered the deployment of two more PC battalions to Metro Manila to reinforce the thousands of soldiers and police already stationed in various parts of Metro Manila. The two battalions will be made up of elements from various units of the Philippine Constabulary and will be tasked to prevent any bombing attempts on establishments in Metro Manila.

Soldiers' Group Formed To Protest Offensive

HK2208133790 Quezon City MALAYA in English 21 Aug 90 pp 1, 3

[By Froilan Gallardo and Noel Bartolome with report from Romy Tangbawan and Cris Larano]

[Text] Fierce fighting continued yesterday between government forces and followers of renegade Army Col. [Colonel] Alexander Noble in the hinterlands of Esperanza, Agusan del Sur amid reports of defections from both camps.

An open letter circulated in military camps said a group of Mindanao-based soldiers has formed the Katipunan ng mga Kawal sa Kamindanaon (KKK) [Asscoaition of Soldiers in Mindanao] to protest the military operation on Noble's strongholds and give support to rebel soldiers. Defectors reportedly included two Army units in Davao City.

An undetermined number of Noble's supporters, on the other hand, were reported set to desert camp and surrender to government authorities.

In supporting Noble's cause, the KKK accused the government and the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] of lacking clear direction in its policy against anti-government forces. The group said the military has launched a massive operation against Noble but has not lifted a finger against the New People's Army rebels which it described as "main enemies of the people." "We have pledged our loyalty to the Filipino people and now in this state of confusion, we turn to the people to ask who is our real enemy," the KKK said.

Maj. Gen. [Major General] Rodolfo Biazon, AFP vice chief of staff, said the KKK is actually a front of the Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan [RAM]—Revolutionary Nationalist Alliance] to show that rebel soldiers enjoy the support of military units.

Military authorities denied reports of defections, saying all Army units in Mindanao remained intact and reported no unusual troop movements. They also belied reports taht Marines have refused to attack Noble's hideout.

Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Miguel Sol, 4th Infantry Division commanding general, Noble's followers, and not government soldiers, are those who wish to defect and have asked Agusan del Sur Governor Ceferino Paredes whether they could surrender without fear of prosecution [sentence as published].

Sol said Noble's supporters have been told to go to places where military authorities will accept their surrender.

Military authorities believe Noble has only 200 followers left with him after 137 of his supporters surrendered to the government before hostilities broke out last Aug. 5. They said they have recovered several trucks left behind by Noble's men when soldiers overran over the weekend one of his strongholds in Bonaguit.

Marine Sgt. [Sergeant] Richard Dalontenes who was wounded in the fighting said Noble's followers have planted hundreds of traps in the village. He laughed off a claim by RAM leader Gregorio Honasan that 15 Marines had been killed in military operation as an attempt to destroy the morale of pro-government troops.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said the military imposed a food blockade in villages in Agusan del Sur to starve out Noble and his supporters but that steps have been taken to ensure that food reaches residents. He said the Department of Social Welfare and Development and local officials are providing food and temporary shelter to 2,600 residents evacuated from barangays in Esperanza and Bayugan towns to prevent them from being caught in the crossfire.

Biazon said the military operation, involving 3,000 Army and Marine troops, is intended to disprove reports that Noble controls the area.

Rebel Activities Called 'Diversionary Tactic'

HK2208134590 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] has foiled yet another coup attempt with its operation against renegade Colonel Alexander Noble. According to Armed Forces civil military operations chief Brigadier General Emiliano Templo, the rebel Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM] was counting on Noble capturing the attention of the Armed Forces in Mindanao. Templo added that RAM's operation in Agusan del Sur was a diversionary tactic intended to force the AFP to abandon Metro Manila.

Meanwhile, AFP vice chief of staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon said that the so-called different factions within the military were fabrications of the rebel soldiers.

Military Rebels Call for Soldiers' Support

HK2308115390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Renegade Colonel Domingo Calajate circulated a letter in military camps calling on the soldiers to stand and fight for their objectives. Calajate identified in detail the reasons which he said were the roots of the people's suffering and the division of the Filipinos. The propaganda letter, which was issued by the Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance and the Soldiers of the Filipino People, was quickly distributed around military camps, radio and television stations, and the newspapers, which heightened the public's fear of an imminent trouble.

Calajate also circulated a separate letter to members of the Philippine Marines, telling them that they are brothers, not enemies.

Air Force Helicopter Crash in Laguna Kills One

HK2308000890 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Report by Beng Fenesilda from Camp Aguinaldo—live]

[Text] A Philipiine Air Force captain died while six of his companions were injured when the helicopter they were in made an emergency landing near Caliraya Lake in Kalayaan, Laguna. The co- pilot, Captain Arnold Fabul, perished while his companions, Brigadier General Lisandro Abadia, Colonel Edgar (Israel), Colonel Jaime Canatoy, Captain Wilfredo Mayani, Technical Sergeant (Kanabuan), Technical Sergeant Cirpiano Aquino and the pilot, Lieutenant Romeo de la Cruz, were injured.

The casualties were brought to the provincial hospital in Santa Cruz, Laguna and afterwards transferred to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Medical Center in Quezon City.

Speaker Mitra Comments on Congressional Recess

HK2108132190 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 1220 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Interview with House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. by the congressional press corps at the Congress—live or recorded, in English]

[Excerpt] [Mitra] The only reason they are going back is to bring home the message to our constituents that there is a force far greater than what the rebels said they can put together, and that is the force of a committed, united, freedom-loving people. That is the mission which they will undertake when they go home—to get in touch with their constituents, with all the leaders of the community regardless of political party, including the military, to make them aware that there is, there could be, yet another threat against constitutional or representative government. Although, as I said yesterday, not very many of the members of the House believe that this attempt would happen soon. But we just would want to be ready when it comes, if it comes at all, and we would like to bring home that message.

[Reporter] Sir, how many days are you, will the Congress be in recess?

[Mitra] Actually it will be Thursday and Monday only. There will actually be only two session days lost.

[Reporter] Sir, what about Wednesday?

[Mitra] Today is...yes, Tuesday. Oh, all right, three days.

[Reporter] Has the Senate agreed [words indistinct] suspended sessions [word indistinct]?

[Mitra] No, no, they may not, but we have notified them and I have been informed that they have agreed. As you know, there is a requirement for us to notify the other chamber if we intend to adjourn for, or to go on recess for more than three days. [passage omitted]

Aquino Not Accelerating Husband's Murder Retrial

HK2008142190 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] President Aquino refused to take any steps to accelerate the Aquino-Galman double murder retrial. According to her, the court will make sure that all legal arguments connected with the case are studied before any verdict is handed down.

[Begin Aquino recording in English—in progress] ...of government. We have three branches of government, each one is independent from the other. And so even if I am president of the Philippines, I cannot interfere, and I am not allowed to interfere under our Constitution, where the judicial processes are concerned. [end recording]

Swiss Banks Pressured To Return Marcos Wealth

HK2108020790 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] A Swisswatch [as heard, in English] movement was launched today by a group led by Senator Agapito Butz Aquino to pressure Swiss banks to return the hidden wealth of the Marcoses, which is estimated at $500 million, to the Philippine Government. The activities of Aquino's group would include almost daily protest actions before the Swiss Embassy in Manila.

Meanwhile, a representative of the Swiss Embassy [name indistinct] stressed that the decision determining the ownership of the money lies with the Swiss courts and not the Swiss Government. He assured that the Swiss Government will do its best to help the Philippine Government.

Aquino Names Castro New Commission Chairman

HK2108044390 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] The palace has confirmed that Commissioner David Castro of the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] replaced former PCGG Chairman Mateo Caparas, who is set to vacate the post at the end of this month. According to Presidential Spokesman Adolf Azcuna, President Aquino chose Castro as the new PCGG head based on Caparas' recommendation. It is recalled that Caparas resigned from the commission because he claimed he has finished his so-called two-year commitment to President Aquino. Caparas will become the chairman of Rotary International Foundation, the highest position a Rotarian can hold. Castro was chosen as the new chairman because he is the most senior among the PCGG commissioners.

Thailand

Reportage on SAP Leadership Changes

Sitthi Resigns

BK2208130890 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has resigned as leader of the Social Action Party [SAP]. A meeting of the party executives and an ordinary meeting of the party were held today at the party headquarters. The party unanimously agreed to invite Major General M.R. Khukrit Pramot, former prime minister and also former leader of the Social Action Party, to act as party leader once again. Montri Phongphanit, communications minister, in his capacity as secretary general of the Social Action Party, reports to newsmen:

[Begin Montri recording] At the party's ordinary meeting today, members thoroughly studied the matter and agreed to have M.R. Khukrit Pramot become acting leader of the Social Action Party. M.R. Khukrit has been a member of this party for a long time. He has expressed concern for the political situation in the country at the turning point of our democratic system, the views he expressed in his Soi Suan Phlu column. The party at today's meeting unanimously agreed to ask him to be in charge. [end recording]

Concerning Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila's resignation as leader of the Social Action Party today, this will have no affect on his post as the foreign minister.

Khukrit Agrees To Head Party

BK2308011590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Aug 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] Former prime minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot agreed to come out of political retirement yesterday to become Social Action Party [SAP] leader and help salvage it from its credibility crisis. M.R. Khukrit's decision was announced after the senior SAP leadership led by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin, Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan and Secretary-General Montri Phongphanit formally extended an invitation to rejoin the party as acting leader.

SAP's executive committee led by ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi yesterday resigned en masse in what it described as a "show of responsibility" after one of its members, Santi Chaiwirattana, was sacked from the Cabinet and another ran into a political storm for approving imports of integrated circuit boards which police said were used to produce illegal horseracing machines.

M.R. Khukrit said he was not very happy having to take on the responsibility for salvaging the SAP's image but promised to try his best to restore its reputation. "SAP's reputation has become a target of criticism. We will have to create understanding to win back the people's support," he said. M.R. Khukrit said he still could not say what he would do to correct the SAP image because he had no policy drawn up in advance. He assured that his health would not pose a problem for him in performing his duty as SAP leader. "There will be no problem if the people accept that another 'Ironsides' has now occurred in Thailand. A big and important guy who travels in a wheelchair has emerged," M.R. Khukrit said, referring to the American television series depicting a lame detective who solved crimes from his wheelchair.

He declined to say how the SAP Cabinet lineup would be changed, saying that he had not thought about it yet because he had just accepted the SAP leadership. The

SAP's Cabinet quota would remain the same although the personalities might have to be changed to accord the job responsibilities. Whether there would be a change in the SAP's current portfolios would be left to the Prime Minister. He commented, however, that he has been pleased with the performance of the SAP ministers so far and those in Cabinet positions were suitable for their jobs.

M.R. Khukrit refused to confirm whether SAP, under his leadership, would remain as a coalition partner. "This is not certain. I myself love to play the Opposition. But since the Prime Minister has so much confidence in the party, we will remain in the coalition if the Prime Minister has no objection," M.R. Khukrit said.

Asked by reporters what he would do if pressured from outside the party to change Cabinet ministers under the SAP quota, M.R. Khukrit said he had no obligation to do whatever other people tell him to do. "What we will do in the party is our affair. We will stay (in the coalition) when we still can. If we can't then we will not be worried about having to leave," he said.

M.R. Khukrit said that he would not accept any position in the coalition. "I will tell the Prime Minister to leave my house (if he invites him to join the Cabinet) and will order my dogs to bite him if he refuses to." He said the Premier had said that his government was an elected one and he should not come to invite him to become a Cabinet minister, or even to become an adviser.

M.R. Khukrit said he hoped that his return to SAP would enhance the stability of the Government to a certain extent. Asked by a reporter if he had come to rebuild SAP's reputation, M.R. Khukrit said: "That's what I am here for."

Mr Montri told reporters after the party's executive committee meeting yesterday that the decision to invite M.R. Khukrit to return as SAP leader was unanimous. Under the agreement, M.R. Khukrit would act as SAP leader and a party general meeting would be held on September 2 to reaffirm yesterday's decision and to appoint the new executive committee members. Half of the members who resigned yesterday would continue working during the interim period until the new committee was formed.

Sitthi Interviewed on Decision

BK2308014590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Aug 90 pp 1, 3

[By Banyat Thatsaniyawet]

[Text] Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday he had no regrets about resigning as leader of the Social Action Party [SAP]. "I feel glad, happy and relieved. I have been working very hard for a long time," he told the BANGKOK POST during an exclusive interview yesterday after he resigned as SAP leader.

He said that being able to leave the responsibility of being SAP leader was like having a heavy mountain removed from his chest. "I now have a clearer vision and can see things more clearly, with the freedom to make any decision to do things for myself," he said. "From now on, I no longer have to stand up to confront problems on behalf of SAP because there will be a new leader who will do that job for me," ACM Sitthi said. He said he would leave it to the new leader to decide whether he would have a post or responsibility in the party. "What I will be or will not be, or whether there will be a position for me or not, I don't mind. I've had enough," he said.

ACM Sitthi said that since he had already resigned as party leader he would no longer be responsible for making the SAP's Cabinet reshuffle proposal to the Prime Minister. The job was now with M.R. Khukrit Pramot who had agreed to become the party's interim leader. ACM Sitthi said he welcomed M.R. Khukrit taking the helm. M.R. Khukrit had been informed from the beginning that he would always be welcome to come back as SAP leader, ACM Sitthi said, adding that he had never requested to become party leader but had been asked to.

ACM Sitthi said that being SAP leader was an honourable but tough job because there were several people he had to please and the job had taken most of the time he could have used for personal leisure. "I am happy now that I'm out," he said. "I am very much relieved to be able to step down after four years at the helm. It's like lifting a mountain off my chest," ACM Sitthi told a news conference at the party's Bangkok headquarters.

He denied that his lack of wealth was one of the reasons behind his decision to leave, but admitted that being a party leader one needed to have a huge sum of money to give to party members. There were social contributions the party leader would have to make such as for funerals and other social functions. Without money, things could be less flexible, ACM Sitthi said. He said he had made it clear when invited to become SAP leader that he had no money and he had been able to continue working by relying only on his own integrity and good deeds.

ACM Sitthi reaffirmed that he had never ordered any party member to raise funds for SAP. "I've never looked for money, so how can I order other persons to do it," ACM Sitthi said. He admitted that the party had enjoyed financial support from contributions from supporters, particularly during the election. "But the allegation that party members were ordered to raise 500 million baht is impossible. This is beyond my imagination," he said.

Asked if he had any problem working as foreign minister under Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, ACM Sitthi said: "I have no problem now." The Prime Minister had instructed him to follow the official line the Foreign Ministry had pursued from the beginning because the ministry had made commitments with other countries. In principle, there had to be a continuity of policy. "We have the same goal, but we have a different style achieving the goal. We are not in conflict," ACM Sitthi said.

He admitted, however, that he had kept a low profile in foreign affairs to avoid making comments which conflicted with those of the Prime Minister, who was a veteran diplomat. Foreign policy was a national policy which would fail to carry weight if the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister were in conflict. This would cause the country to lose credibility.

ACM Sitthi declined to comment when asked about widespread criticism of the Government over corruption. "I cannot make any comment because I am still with the Government. I will have to keep my opinions to myself."

He said he would not feel sorry if he was to lose his Cabinet post in the anticipated Cabinet reshuffle. "It will not matter. I've never felt that I will have to remain foreign minister forever. I've been working as foreign minister for 10 and a half years and have been a Cabinet minister for more than 11 years—the longest-serving minister in the present Cabinet," he said.

He felt that the most tiring part of his job was during the initial period after he became foreign minister, but he had no problem working then because he had the full support of then prime minister Gen [General] Prem Tinsulanon. "Everything was easy. The prime minister gave me the full backing and confidence," he said. However, he was satisfied with his performance so far, having been able to achieve his goal to keep Vietnam away from the Thai border.

Whether Vietnam had completely withdrawn from Cambodia was another question and whether the Khmer would have a chance of self-determination had to be pursued through further negotiation.

As for himself, ACM Sitthi said he had served for a sufficient period of time and now felt indifferent to the honour that came with a Cabinet position. The minister yesterday declined to elaborate on his future political plans, saying he expected to have a clearer view of what he would want to do with his life in a month from now. He noted, however, that he had been in politics a long time, having assumed a political career in 1979 and becoming an elected member of the House of Representatives since 1983.

He had worked with several organisations including the Air Force, the National Security Council, the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry. "At this stage, I feel I've had enough. I am content with my achievements. I will not feel disappointed if I am not appointed to become anything again. "I had a good sleep last night. Several people telephoned me and I told them I have already resigned (as SAP leader). I wanted to leave alone because I am the leader of the party. But friends said they wanted to go together. So we resigned en masse," ACM Sitthi said.

Impact of Leadership Change Viewed

BK2308041590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Aug 90 p 11

[Editorial: "Lame-duck Government"]

[Text] Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila's resignation as leader of the Social Action Party [SAP] yesterday was forced on him by circumstances. Other senior SAP members were desperate to stop the deterioration of the party's credibility because of a series of corruption scandals. The only idea they could agree upon was to make Sitthi step down and to invite M.R. Khukrit Pramot, influential columnist, former premier and founder of the SAP, to come out of political retirement and lead the party once again. As usual Sitthi didn't seem to have been consulted on this, but gentleman that he is, he accepted without hesitation or protest.

Sitthi's influence inside the party has waned noticeably since the departure of Gen [General] Prem Tinsulanon from national politics. Prem, a high school friend of Sitthi's, stepped down as premier in 1988. Sitthi's struggle with Premier Chatchai Chunhawan over Thailand's policy toward Cambodia further reduced his political leverage. But Sitthi stayed on as SAP leader because he could still serve as a buffer to prevent a direct clash between the old guard in the party, led by deputy leader Phong Sarasin, and the Young Turks, led by secretary general Montri Phongphanit.

Some of Sitthi's few followers inside the party have fallen from grace. Santi Chaiwirattana was sacked as deputy interior minister last week on charges of taking bribes. Phinya Chuaiplot, once Sitthi's secretary at the Foreign Ministry, was accused of approving the import of horserace-simulating machines that can be used in illegal gambling. Sitthi was extremely vulnerable.

The crisis of credibility brought about by the cases of Santi and Phinya forced the two opposing factions in the SAP to temporarily come to terms with each other to save the party from being left out in the Cabinet reshuffle which the premier is contemplating. By replacing Sitthi with M.R. Khukrit, the SAP may become too valuable a political asset for the premier to drop. After all, the SAP, with 54 MPs, [members of parliament], is the second largest partner in the six-party coalition. And kicking out the SAP now would be a snub to M.R. Khukrit, who has been an ardent supporter of the Chatchai administration and of the premier in particular.

The SAP's 54 votes are indispensable to the government coalition if the budget bill for fiscal 1991 is to be passed early next month. The coalition has 229 votes in the 357-member House. Both the SAP and the coalition will have only one less vote if Santi's expulsion from the party takes effect before Parliament opens for a three-day extraordinary session on Sept 5-7. But without the SAP, the coalition would be four votes short of a simple majority (179 votes).

The premier shrewdly wants to postpone a Cabinet reshuffle until after the passage of the budget bill. But just to play it safe, he and other senior Chat Thai members have started wooing the Phalang Tham Party, hitherto a "neutral party," to support the bill and to join a new Chatchai-led coalition afterward. Most of the 14 Phalang Tham MPs are interested; they want to accept the offer despite strong opposition from their leader, Bangkok Governor Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang.

The Chatchai administration will thus try to hang on until after the first week of next month. Until then, however, it will be virtually a lame-duck government with each of the six government parties trying to make itself look good and clean while the uproar against corruption in high places rages on and the Thai economy reels from the confusion in the Persian Gulf.

The Chatchai administration may survive to pass the budget bill. After that, what's next? If the SAP remains a partner in the new coalition, things will not change much. Even with M.R. Khukrit as leader, the SAP is unlikely to be able to wash itself of the corruption charges and clear up public doubts about the integrity of certain senior SAP members.

The fact that the SAP leadership had to seek help from M.R. Khukrit—who is 79 and in frail health—showed that they are lame ducks. Judging from the way they abruptly dumped Sitthi, these SAP politicians appear to be more concerned about protecting their own interests and power in the government than anything else.

M.R. Khukit may sincerely want to save the SAP from disintegration. But he must be realistic and ask why those in the leadership begged him to return. It is all too likely that the SAP leadership simply wanted M.R. Khurkit as a figurehead to make the party look good for a while. When his presence is no longer needed, he will be edged out just like Sitthi. But this is what the politics of self-preservation is all about.

Phalang Tham MPs To Join Coalition Government

BK2308022590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Aug 90 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] In a sudden about-turn Phalang Tham MPs [members of Parliament] yesterday announced they would join the coalition government despite the objection of party leader Chamlong Simuang who reportedly would resign from the party leadership.

Nine Phalang Tham MPs led by deputy party leader Siri Sirirangsi and Secretary-General Udomsin Sisaengnam said at a press conference at Parliament the party MPs and administrative committee voted on Tuesday to accept the invitation to join the Government in an effort to rescue democracy from an "ongoing attempt to seize power by force". Maj-Gen [Major General] Chamlong later declined to say whether or not he would resign as Phalang Tham leader but said he had written Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to say he would have nothing to do with his MPs' decision to join the Government.

Dr Udomsin, without directly mentioning the military, told reporters that "those who have lost power" were covertly using the current political "crisis of faith" to undermine the democratic party system of government "so that they could again seize power by force". None of the nine MPs would say if they were referring to former Army chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who was deputy prime minister and defence minister, and to elements within the military. [passage omitted]

The Santi Chaiwirattana [former deputy interior minister] allegation of systematic corruption within the Social Action Party has brought on a most serious crisis of faith in the democratic and party system on the part of the people.

"There are people trying to capitalise on this crisis to undermine the democratic system so that they could again seize power by force. Democracy may have its bad points but it gives us the freedom of choice and criticism. But if those who have lost power return to seize it, then all of us in this country will lose all the rights," Dr Udomsin said. He said that for this reason the party MPs wanted to rescue democracy so that "the other side" does not take over power.

A meeting of the party MPs and administrative committee members, which totalled 19 persons, was called on Tuesday and debated the issue for over two hours. Opinion began to sway in favour of joining the coalition government and Maj Gen Chamlong then told the party that if it joined he would resign from the party leadership post. He then left the meeting chamber and gave over the chair to Adm [Admiral] Siri.

The party then voted 7-4 to join the coalition. There were three abstentions. Maj-Gen Chamlong and three others left the meeting to tend to other engagements before the vote was taken. Adm Siri refrained from the voting since he was chairing the session. "If I was to have cast a vote, I would have voted for joining the Government," Adm Siri told reporters yesterday. Dr Udomsin said that they have not decided to join the Government because they were greedy for office but rather to rescue democracy, which could not be done without joining the Government. [passage omitted]

Further Reportage on Persian Gulf Crisis

2 Thai Said Killed in Kuwait

BK2308033590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Aug 90 p 6

[Text] Two Thai men have been killed so far in Iraqi-occupied Kuwait, 747 have returned home from Saudi Arabia and 1,484 others are scheduled to arrive from Jordan between tomorrow and Sunday.

Man Phatthanothai, secretary to Deputy Interior Minister Watthana Atsawahem, said yesterday that Sa-ngiam Klankaeo, an employee of the Hyundai Co in Kuwait, was the first Thai to be killed in the Gulf crisis since the Iraqi invasion. His body has been cremated and his ashes will accompany the 1,484 Thais returning home over the weekend.

The other Thai worker killed was identified as Kamchat Onluan.

Mr Man said 946 Thai workers will be flown home from Amman aboard Jordan Air jets between tomorrow and Sunday while 538 others taking refuge in the Thai Embassy compound in Baghdad will leave for Amman where they will board Thai Airways International flights to return home tomorrow.

Among the 538 returnees will be 141 Thais still under detention in Baghdad who are to be released tomorrow.

The 747 who have already returned home from Saudi Arabia include 269 who arrived yesterday and 293 on Tuesday.

The first batch of 28 Thai workers returned from Saudi Arabia on August 14.

The ministerial secretary said the Cabinet on Tuesday approved the Labour Department's proposal to set up a workers relief centre in Amman and another one in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

The Labour Department will rush dried and canned foodstuffs worth one million baht to the Thai Embassy in Riyadh to feed the Thais on Monday.

Workers Call for Freedom To Leave

BK2308045190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Aug 90 p 3

[Text] Representatives of the Federation of Transport Workers of Thailand yesterday rallied in front of the Iraqi Embassy area to condemn Iraqi soldiers for reportedly raping Thai women trapped in occupied Kuwait.

The representatives also called on Iraq, which invaded Kuwait on Aug 2, to let all Thai nationals and other foreigners stranded in Kuwait to leave the Gulf state immediately.

The unionists, led by federation leader Wichian Siwichian, left the embassy, located in Saphan Kwai area, after presenting a letter of condemnation addressed to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

The Bang Sue police station sent about 15 officers to keep order during the demonstration but no outbreaks of violence occurred.

Wichian said he would lead workers around the country in a protest at the embassy again if there were any more reports of Iraqi troops raping Thai women.

"Mr President, your troops have acted like barbarians in raping Thai women and women from other countries," the letter said. "They (Iraqi troops) have acted contrary to your boast that your country is a civilized nation."

"Please let all foreigners, especially Thais leave Iraq and Kuwait immediately for humanitarian reasons," the letter added.

"We hope that the barbaric acts against women of all nations in the occupied country will not occur again or else we, the Thai workers, will join the rest of the world to condemn your country again," the letter said.

Foreign Ministry on Workers

BK2308123190 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Dear listeners, those who have followed up on the current conflicts in the Middle East, especially in Kuwait, which has been occupied by Iraqi troops, may have already known and begun to worry about the fact that there are more than 7,000 Thai workers in Iraq.

The Foreign Ministry has closely followed up on the developments in Kuwait from the very beginning, and set preparations to help Thai workers beforehand even when the Iraq-Kuwait war had not yet broken out. More attention should be paid to the fate of a total of about 7,000 fellow countrymen than any other issues. The ministry has closely coordinated with other government agencies such as the embassies involved, Labor Department, the Communications Ministry, Thai Airways International Company, and the Public Welfare Department in mapping out plans to help bring all the Thai people out of Kuwait in every possible way.

So far we have already helped a number of Thai workers out of Kuwait. Yesterday [21 August] a total of about 550 Thai workers arrived safely at Don Muang Airport. They came from Saudi Arabia and Jordan in three different flights. A group of 244 Thai workers came on Thai Airlines flight TG 8558, which arrived in Thailand at 0600, followed by the second group of 40 workers who came in another Thai Airlines flight, TG 504, arriving at the airport at about 1000, and the last group of 223 was brought home by the Emirates Airline flight EK 8050 landing at Don Muang late last night at about 2230.

To date, we have helped nearly 1,000 Thai workers return from Kuwait and will continue helping the remaining ones. At present, officials of all the agencies concerned are working around the clock. They include officials from the Labor Department, Public Welfare Department, Foreign Ministry, Thai Airport Authority, and the other agencies. They have been dispatched to various spots in foreign countries to receive the Thai workers and send them back home.

The Foreign Ministry hopes that the Thai Government will be able to evacuate all the Thai workers from Kuwait in the near future. Their relatives and friends should be less worried about them. We will try in every possible way to bring your relatives and friends back home safely.

Cabinet on Thai-U.S. Air Talks Report

BK2208115390 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] The cabinet yesterday acknowledged a Ministry of Transport and Communications' report on the results of air services negotiation between Thailand and the United States conducted in Washington D.C. during 19 and 20 June this year. According to the report, the United States agreed to entirely abolish the limitation on Thai flight within the next seven years. The United States allowed the Thai side to add one point to the route with the condition set under the original agreement. The United States still maintained all the demands except for the rights to operate computerized reservation system which was separately allowed from the negotiation of full traffic right. There will be further negotiation on this matter afterwards. The Thai side expressed concern over the operation of the U.S. flight. The United States insisted that under the present agreement there be no limitation on the number of the U.S. flights and no control in practice of its flight to third countries. However, as this problem involves the international aviation, the United States asked to adjourn the negotiation. The next discussion would be held either in late August or the beginning of September 1990.

Breakthrough in U.S.-Thai Textile Talks

BK2208114990 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Thailand and the United States have achieved a major breakthrough on the thorny issue of garment export quotas. Thailand has conditionally agreed in principle to accept the U.S. proposal to maintain the aggregate quotas on garment exports to that country following the 40 percent increase in last year's shipments. The compromise marks a significant progress in bilateral textile talks following a stalemate during the past seven meetings since the two countries allowed the previous textile deal to expire in 1988. Both sides are scheduled to meet again next month to discuss in detail the amount of garment quotas as well as to [word indistinct] export quotas on other items, specifically fabrics.

Thai Foreign Trade Department Director General Oranut Osathanon, who returned from Washington last weekend, said the compromise was reached during the two-day meeting on 16 and 17 August between the Thai delegation which she led and the Americans. She said under the preliminary agreement Thailand would be willing to allow the United States to impose aggregate quotas [words indistinct] on top of individual garment export quotas shipped to the United States. Mrs. Oranut said the compromise was subject to the condition that Washington would allow Thailand to (?swing as much as seven percent export quotas within specific limit garment items).

Heng Samrin Troops Said Smuggling Narcotics

BK2108140590 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 19 Aug 90 pp 1, 21

[Text] A highly placed source on the Suranari Force, 2d Army Region, disclosed on 18 August that there has been new evidence that the Khmer Heng Samrin troops have been smuggling narcotics from northern Laos, via Thailand, to the lake in Cambodia, where the narcotics are then shipped to the United States. The heroin is packed in milk cans which are tightly sealed.

The source said that this was discovered when the Khmer Rouge gave the milk cans to Thai authorities for testing. They told the Thai authorities that they seized 173 milk cans from a ship of the Heng Samrin soldiers after sinking the ship in the middle of the lake in the beginning of August. According to the Thai authorities, the milk cans contained 173 kg of heroin, 1 kg per can.

According to the report, not long after the sinking of the ship and the seizing of the milk cans, the Khmer Rouge executed three of its men in Anlung Veng. These men were found to have taken about 6 kg of the heroin instead of destroying it or handing it over to their superiors. The Khmer Rouge consider such an offense a serious breach of discipline.

Meanwhile, several military officers in Thailand have expressed concern over the report sent to the Interior Ministry by the governor of Sisaket Province asking for two more border checkpoints to be opened, at Khampaha Pass in Kanthralak District and at Sangam Pass in Khukhan District, to facilitate the trading of goods at the Cambodian border. Military authorities fear that the roads could be used as a new route for narcotics trafficking. The military, however, has been stepping up its stringent measures to check narcotics smuggling.

Transit Center for Cambodian Refugees Urged

BK2208081890 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Aug 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Transit Centers for Cambodian Refugees Should Be Set Up"]

[Text] Violent fighting is going on near Phnom Penh, causing some 20,000 Cambodian people to flee the war and suffer from food and medicine shortages. It is reported that the number of refugees from Cambodia has gradually increased due to frequent fighting, depriving the people inside Cambodia of their stable means to make a living as usual. If this new batch of refugees comes to join the 250,000 refugees at camps along the Thai-Cambodian border, it will cause an infinitely greater burden on all parties concerned.

Nobody can say how long the war will last because as yet the warring Cambodian factions still cannot sit down at the negotiating table seriously for reconciliation talks. This will cause the number of displaced Cambodian people to increase, which will further burden Thailand and foreign organizations providing assistance to the refugees.

The UN Higher Commissioner for Refugees and the organizations in charge of refugees have realized this heavy burden well. They have reached an agreement with the Phnom Penh Government to set up six "transit centers" in Thailand to give the Cambodian people at refugee camps a chance to return home freely. But, until now, no such center has been set up because Thai officials are concerned about national security. They fear that setting up such centers in Thailand will have an adverse impact.

We believe that the idea of setting up "transit centers" in Thailand is right because we may be able to find ways to return Cambodian refugees properly, for example not sending the refugees to fighting areas. This will be a good chance for us to return some Cambodian refugees because foreign countries have reduced assistance for the Cambodian refugees considerably. The money which used to be sent to this region for refugees is being diverted to help Iranian and Afghan refugees. As a result, we will have to shoulder more of the burden.

The interior and military officials should decide on setting up "transit centers" which would have no political interference from any Khmer factions so that some of the Cambodian refugees can be returned rather than having all of them here.

Iran Agrees To Sell Crude at 'Friendship' Price

BK2208022190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Aug 90 p 17

[Text] Iran has agreed to sell 19.5 million barrels of crude oil to Thailand based on what Thai officials describe as "friendship" price.

Tehran agreed to charge the special price for the oil as a diplomatic gesture to Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin, who became the most high-ranking Thai official to visit that country in 15 years.

Mr Phong said yesterday the procurement of Iranian crude, equivalent to 15,000 barrels per day, will help ensure oil supply to Thailand—which is trying to secure oil supplies from other sources as well—in the wake of Persian Gulf crisis.

The Iranian oil, which Tehran will set aside from what it earmarks for sale on the spot market, is meant to substitute the oil Thailand used to get from Kuwait. The crude oil will come to Thailand in three shipments, 650,000 barrels each, in the period between September and December, starting next month. Mr Phong, who returned from the Middle East on Monday, said Iran also considered buying Thai high grade rice. Iran is a major buyer of Thai 100 percent white rice grade 2. It bought 440,434 tons last year, while this year's purchase totals 362,668 tons at present.

In another development, the Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT) yesterday concluded an agreement for 410 million litres of high speed diesel oil from Shell Eastern Petroleum Private Limited, a unit of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group in Singapore. PTT said the contract is estimated to be worth 2,000 million baht and the supply, to come from Shell's Singapore refinery, will provide additional security of oil supply to the country in the light of Gulf crisis. The agreement also calls for the option to buy Jet A-1 fuel.

Oil Fund Will Last Only Two More Months

BK2108170090 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Dr Anat Aphaphirom, governor of the Petroleum Authority of Thailand, said that the Iraq-Kuwait conflict has affected the trading of crude oil and finished oil products in the world market. As a result, the oil fund, which has about 3,000 million baht to stabilize domestic oil prices, can last for only two more months. Now that the Petroleum Authority of Thailand has found other sources of oil supply, such as from Iran and Singapore, it is believed that there will be no problem of oil supply in the future. But we will have to face higher oil prices. At present the people still do not feel the impact of it because the oil fund still can help stabilize the oil prices.

Cabinet Endorses Lao Draft Investment Accord

BK2308034190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Aug 90 p 18

[Text] Cabinet yesterday endorsed a draft agreement between Thailand and Laos to promote and protect investment in both countries. The draft was proposed by the Foreign Ministry after a visit to Laos by Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan in February last year, who raised the idea with his Laotian counterparts. Cabinet assigned the Foreign Minister or Deputy Foreign Minister to sign the agreement on behalf of the Thai Government, while the ministry was assigned to implement it.

The draft agreement calls for both countries to facilitate cross-border investment and to provide a fair and just treatment to investors from both countries. It also called for the compensation to be paid in case of expropriation, free transfer of money and the setting up of an arbitration committee to adjudge disputes between contracted parties. The agreement is to take effect 30 days after the exchange of the treaty on the promotion and protection of investment written in Thai, Laotian and English.

Central Bank Reports on Financial Position

BK2308035190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Aug 90 p 17

[Text] Thailand's trade deficit in the first seven months of this year increased by 46,000 million baht over the same period last year. The country suffered a trade deficit of 121,000 million baht in the January-July period this year. According to the Bank of Thailand, exports during the period rose 16 percent from the same period of last year to 333,455 million baht while imports rose 25 percent to 454,535 million baht.

Although the service and unrequitted transfer account surplus rose significantly to 63,340 million baht from the same period of the preceding year, it was still not enough to put current accounts into the black. The current account during the seven-month period suffered a deficit of 57,000 million baht. But since there was a net capital inflow increase of over 50 percent to 116,484 million baht, the country saw a payments surplus of 69,600 million baht, an increase of 8,200 million baht from that of the same period of the preceding year. The country's official reserves as at the end of July this year totalled US $13.4 billion which was equivalent to 5.3 months of imports.

Where the current money market situation is concerned, the central bank said liquidity in the market improved a bit last week but began to worsen again this week.

Economic Board Chief on Development Plan Targets

BK2008025190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Aug 90 p B2

[By Sasithon Simaphon]

[Text] The National Economic and Social Development Board is confident that economic growth and inflation targets in the seventh national development plan will be achieved despite a surge in crude oil prices caused by the Persian Gulf crisis, said secretary-general Phisit Phakkasem. The seventh plan, which will be used from October 1 next year, projects an average oil price of US$28 a barrel throughout the five-year period between 1992 and 1996. This will be a price that Phisit said is still acceptable, although the three-week-old Gulf crisis has already sent up prices to more than US$25.

The official, saying a rise in oil prices is inevitable for every consuming nation, including Thailand, was responding to questions whether economic growth and inflation targets in the seventh plan would still be valid. Under the seventh plan, the national economic growth is projected at an average of nine percent a year while inflation is targeted at 5.5 percent.

Rises in oil prices have heightened fears that inflation will exceed the target because costs in various economic sectors will become higher as a result and push up prices. Critics also questioned the government's ability to control the prices of goods at reasonable levels when oil prices increase.

To deal with higher oil prices, Phisit said there are three alternatives. The first is to cut down domestic stocks to reduce expenditure while the second measure is to step up conservation. The last measure, he said, is to increase retail prices to reflect actual world market conditions.

The government has already enforced a new pricing formula for petrol in which retail prices will better reflect world markets. In addition, the government wants to further open up the Thai economy to competition to cushion any impact from excessive increases in the prices of goods when oil prices increase. Domestic market liberalization will also help improve the government's position in multilateral trade talks. Last month's Cabinet decision to lift the ban on imported cars is an example of the government's effort to increase competition while reducing protection for domestic industries.

January-June Imports Rise 20 Percent

BK2208024190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Aug 90 p b12

[Text] Between January and June this year, Thailand imported a total of Bt [Baht] 380 billion worth of goods, up Bt 64.02 billion or 20 percent from the same period last year, the Business Economics Department reported. Commercial vehicles and trucks recorded the sharpest growth of 41 percent, followed by consumer goods (31 percent), capital goods (21 percent), raw materials and intermediate goods (17 percent) and fuels (15 percent).

Of the total imports, industrial machinery, steel, chemicals, vehicle structures and bodies, crude oil, jewellery, minerals, electrical parts and diesel oil accounted for 67.8 percent or Bt 257.71 billion, up 26 percent from the same period last year. Japan, the US, The European Community and ASEAN are the major sources of imports, together supplying Bt 264.05 billion worth of goods to Thailand, up 22 percent. U.S. imports rose 30 percent, followed by the EC (24 percent), Japan (20 percent) and ASEAN (19.8 percent).

Reportage on Deputy Premier's Visit to Iran

WA2308122990

For reportage on the visit by Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin to Iran, please see the Iran section of the 23 August Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Vietnam

Nguyen Van Linh Wants To Meet Deng on Cambodia

BK2208132890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1319 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 22 (AFP)—Vietnamese Communist Party Chief Nguyen Van Linh said here Wednesday that he was ready to meet China's top leader Deng Xiaopeng [in] Beijing in a bid to solve the Cambodian conflict.

Mr. Linh, during a meeting with powerful Japanese politician Michio Watanabe, agreed with his guest's suggestion that he should hold talks with the Chinese leader, whose government supplies military aid to the Cambodian resistance.

The resistance, which groups the Marxist Khmer Rouge and two non-communist groups, is fighting the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh Government.

Koji Kakizawa, a member of Mr. Watanabe's delegation, quoted Mr. Linh, who is 77, as saying "Mr. Deng is older than me, so I have to visit him in Beijing." He did not elaborate.

A senior Western diplomat said here that there had in the past been a standing formula for the top leaders of the feuding neighbours to meet any place any time, but he had not heard of Mr. Linh saying before that he was willing to meet Mr. Deng.

He said Mr. Linh's remark was a clear political sign and evidence of "willingness for development" in bilateral relations.

Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had earlier told Mr. Watanabe—a member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and tipped as a future prime minister—that Japan should "play a more active role" in challenging the resistance's right to hold Cambodia's seat in the United Nations.

Mr. Watanabe said he would have to discuss the matter with leaders of the non-communist association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), grouping Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, Mr Kakizawa, an LDP deputy and head of the lower house's Foreign Affairs Committee, said.

The issue of representation has taken on major significance since the U.S. announced last month its decision to withdraw recognition of the resistance-held seat because it was concerned that the Marxist Khmer Rouge faction might regain power in Cambodia, which it devastated in a 1975-79 genocidal rule.

China and ASEAN have denounced the decision while the seat could be challenged when the U.N. General Assembly holds its annual meeting next month.

Japanese Role Discussed

OW2208152290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1440 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi, Aug. 22 KYODO—Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh said Wednesday he is ready to fly to Beijing for a summit meeting with China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping to seek solution to the 12-year Cambodian conflict.

Linh told Michio Watanabe, a faction leader of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, that Japan should actively contribute to solving the conflict. In particular, he said, Japan should use its influence with China to stop supplies of Chinese arms to the Khmer Rouge, the strongest faction of the tripartite resistance group fighting the Vietnamese-backed government of Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh.

But Linh insisted that the proposed supreme national council (SNC), a transitional body to oversee a cease-fire and general elections in Cambodia, be composed of delegates from the Heng Samrin government and resistance faction led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, rejecting attendance by representatives from the other two resistance factions.

Linh said that despite repeated Vietnamese requests for a Chinese-Vietnamese summit meeting to improve bilateral relations, China has maintained that the resolution of the Cambodian issue took priority and refused the Vietnamese request.

Watanabe stressed that a meeting between China and Vietnam, the most influential powers behind each side in the conflict, is the only way to achieve a peaceful solution.

The Khmer Rouge boycotted a meeting of the Cambodian parties in Tokyo in early June, complaining that the meeting treated the three resistance factions as one against Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Heng Samrin government and demanding that each concerned party be treated on an equal status. Hun Sen, on the other hand, refused to recognize the Khmer Rouge, which Western media reports blame for the deaths of around one million people during its rule of Cambodia from 1975 to 1978.

On Tuesday, Heng Samrin requested that Japan drop its support for a United Nations seat to continue to be held by the Cambodian resistance coalition. The Phnom Penh government has no seat in the U.N.

Spokesman, Iraqi Official on Gulf Situation

BK2208160890 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 22—The Iraqi Government has a particular concern in the safety of the Vietnamese labourers in Iraq and will continue to take measures to ensure it, said the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Iraqi Embassy here recently when meeting the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's representative who expressed the Vietnamese Government's deep concern over the working and living conditions of Vietnamese labourers in that country.

Answering an AFP correspondent's question on Monday on Vietnam's response to Iraq's decision not to let foreign citizens leave Iraq, a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said:

"Vietnam is following the complicated situation in the Persian Gulf with great anxiety, and always hopes that the problem will be solved soon by peaceful means and that the Gulf crisis will be settled by the Arabs in the first place and in an Arab framework."

The spokesman further said that the question of foreign citizens in Iraq is a humanitarian one to be solved by humanitarian means and in accordance with international laws, and that the Vietnamese side has been assured by the Iraqi Government of the safety of the Vietnamese labourers currently employed in Iraq.

U.S. Action in Gulf Crisis Criticized

BK2308093390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 21 Aug 90

["Current Story" by Van Luyen: "Mr. Bush in Front of the Barrier"]

[Text] President Bush on 8 August, after giving an order for tens of thousands of U.S. troops and war equipment to land in Saudi Arabia—a neighbor of Iraq and Kuwait—delivered a speech to the American people on national television. In a slow, relaxed tone he said: Ladies and gentlemen, no one would dispatch U.S. troops on a dangerous mission without deliberation and consideration. It is necessary to mention here that the independence and sovereignty of Saudi Arabia are very vital to American interests. As a result, our sons are there to protect our friendly nation at her request, and the U.S. troops' mission in Saudi Arabia is totally a defensive task.

The U.S. President firmly asserted that the U.S. will not create conflict and will never attempt to determine the fate and destiny of any one nation. But he warned that one should not underestimate U.S. determination. The President urged the American people to have a far-sighted view and said that anyone who believes that Iraq will not advance further has not correctly perceived reality.

The U.S. President frankly admitted that this is a costly mission. People estimate that Washington must spend about $200 million a month for its involvement in the Gulf crisis and it is doubtful that the American people will accept this enormous expenditure.

The U.S. President also claimed that U.S. allies have followed the U.S. action by joining hands in punishing Iraq in various aspects, including the deployment of military forces against this country. It is regrettable, however, that the U.S. chief of state definitely forgot France's stand because President Mitterrand said earlier that France will not participate in the multinational action triggered by the United States and that the Persian Gulf crisis should be resolved by the nations in the region.

The White House boss finally asked churches throughout the United States to pray for those who are determined to maintain and protect U.S. interests in the crisis and ask God to bless the United States. Meanwhile, a wide segment of world opinion has expressed concern about the U.S. action in the Gulf, especially when the U.S. troops and weapons have been poured into Saudi Arabia and the Gulf and have approached the defensive barrier. People worry that if the U.S. President decides to cross this barrier to stop a fire at the largest oil depot in the world by weapons, this will constitute setting fire to a sea of fuel.

Nguyen Thi Binh Receives U.S. Delegation

BK2308013690 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 22 - A delegation of the Cooperative Services International (CSI) led by Fredrich Kaufman, CSI representative in Indochina, is currently on a working visit to Vietnam from August 15.

The delegation visited CSI-funded humanitarian and development projects in the provinces of Vinh Phu, Bac Thai and Quang Nam-Danang and Ho Chi Minh City and was warmly received by Ms. Nguyen Thi Binh, president of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organizations.

CSI is a non-governmental organization in the United States which in 1989 donated Vietnam about 600,000 U.S. dollars and is executing some more projects in the same localities in Vietnam.

Australia Provides Aid to Typhoon Victims

BK1808045090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Aug 90

[Text] In Hanoi on 12 August, Richard Graham Alliband, Australian ambassador to Vietnam, handed over a sum of $114,000 to a representative from Son La Province to help relieve hunger experienced by the local people and to overcome the consequences caused by floods and typhoons last May and June. The money was obtained from various agencies: $78,000 from the Australian Government's emergency funds for natural calamity, $20,000 from an Australian non-governmental humanitarian organization, and the remaining from the Australian Commission for Aid to Foreign Countries and the Australia-Vietnam Friendship Association. The money will be used to buy 5,000 tonnes of rice to relieve hunger experienced by people in 10 districts of Son La, especially districts near the Da River.

During the past several years, Australia has granted Son La Province many kinds of aid. In 1987-88, Australia provided medical equipment to Moc Chau Hospital and 10 public health posts in the same province.

Ambassador Graham Alliband also expressed his sympathy to the typhoon and flood victims. He said: Stemming from a profound humanitarian foundation, the

Australian Government supports and encourages activities aimed at providing aid to Vietnam, especially activities of non-governmental humanitarian organizations in Australia.

General Vo Nguyen Giap at Indonesian Reception

BK1808044490 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 17 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 17—Indonesian Ambassador Aswimarmo gave a reception here this evening on the 45th national day of the Republic of Indonesia (August 17).

Prominent among his Vietnamese guests were General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Di Nien, deputy foreign minister; and Nguyen Thi Binh, president of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Associations and other high-ranking officials.

Representatives of diplomatic corp here were also on hand. Indonesian Ambassador Aswimarmo and General Vo Nguyen Giap raised toasts to the successes in national construction in Indonesia and Vietnam, and to the further development and consolidation of the multifaceted cooperation and friendship between the two countries in the interest of the two peoples, and for peace and security in the region and the world over.

Interior Minister on Security Force Anniversary

BK1608174190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 13 Aug 90

[From the press review for 13 August]

[Text] NHAN DAN carries on page 1 an article by Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee and minister of interior, reviewing the 45 years of fighting and development of the Vietnam people's public security force. The article says:

To ensure national security and firmly defend the socialist fatherland, the people's public security force—an armed combat force—must be absolutely loyal to the country and people and placed under direct, comprehensive leadership of the party and rigorous management of the state.

Commemorating the 45th founding anniversary of the Vietnam people's public security force, our entire party, army, people, and people's public security force must heighten vigilance, illustrate their fine traditions, and resolutely try their best to score still greater achievements. They must also ensure national security under all circumstances in order to contribute to successfully building socialism and firmly defending their beloved Vietnamese fatherland.

Communique Issued on Studies Overseas

BK2208075890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] The Ministry of Education and Training recently issued a communique on sending students to school overseas. The communique says:

Throughout the past few decades, for the cause of national construction and defense we have received great and effective assistance from the Soviet Union, East Europe and other countries in training the contingents of scientific, technical, economic and cultural management cadres.

Due to major political and socioeconomic changes, we have thus far not obtained enough information to determine the capacity and scale of training cooperation with these countries. While awaiting new agreements on training cooperation with foreign countries, the Ministry of Education and Training will not convoke students who passed the 1990-91 examination for study overseas for foreign language classes at the beginning of this school year.

Students who have been tested and selected as alternates for study overseas this year will be sent by the Ministry of Education and Training to the domestic schools where the students took the tests and registered for schools overseas.

Scholarships granted to alternates for studies overseas will be allocated by the ministry to colleges. When conditions permit convoking students for foreign language classes, the Ministry of Education and Training will publicly announce the number, trade, job and selection policies to ensure fairness and compliance with current regulations.

Seminar on Impact of Agricultural Policy Opens

BK2108163590 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 21—A seminar on "Impact of Agricultural Policy: Experiences From Asian Countries and Possible Implications for Vietnam" was opened here this morning under the joint auspices of the Vietnam [words indistinct] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

It was attended by Phan Van Khai, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and leading officials of departments under the Council of Ministers, different ministries, central and local offices, institutes and universities, economic branches and services.

Foreign delegates were S. Zakhariev, FAO [Food and Agricultural Organization] representative in Vietnam, Professor Rany Barker, director of the Southeast Asia Program at the Cornell University and head of the Consultants' Team at the seminar and many other professors and doctors of sciences from Asian countries.

In his opening epeech, Phan Van Khai brought out the great significance of the conference which, he said, took place at a time when Vietnam's process of renovation, especially in the economic field, is making headway. He attributed the country's initial successes in (words indistinct) in the past years to great efforts of Vietnamese farmers, the new policy of the Vietnamese state toward agriculture, and also the efficient assistance of FAO and other internatioanl organizations.

He expressed the hope that the conference would make further contributions to Vietnam's food production, the most important strategic task of the country.

Three papers of foreign delegates were presented in the morning and afternoon sessions. They included a contribution on "Price Policy for Agricultural Products and Inputs: Comparative Experiences From Asia" by Professor Peter Timmer of the Harvard University, and intervention on "Investment Priorities in Agriculture" by Professor Randy Barker of the Cornell University, and a contribution on "Brief Experience on Agricultural Credit" by Doctor Bruce Tolentino, under-secretary for Policy and Planning of the Department of Agriculture in the Philippines.

The speakers also answered many questions raised by Vietnamese and foreign delegates relating to their subjects of study.

Public Security Forces Anniversary Marked

BK1908095190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Summary] A solemn meeting was organized in Hanoi by the Ministry of Interior on the afternoon of 18 August to mark the 45th founding anniversary of the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces. "Attending the solemn meeting were Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade General Mai Chi Tho, member of the Politburo and minister of interior; the comrade leading officials of the Ministry of Interior; officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the people's public security forces; and veteran public security retirees. Also present at the meeting were representatives of the Ministry of National Defense; mass organizations, departments, and sectors at the central level; and the Hanoi City people's committee."

In his welcoming speech, Chairman Vo Chi Cong said:

[Begin recording] "Dear comrades: In a solemn atmosphere created by the August revolution and with boundless pride and enthusiasm, our party, state, and people organized a grand meeting today to mark the 45th founding anniversary of the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces.

"On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of State, I would like to extend my warm greetings to officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the people's public security forces. I wish each and every one of you constant progress in all fields so that you can meet the growing demands of the revolutionary undertaking.

"I would like to convey the party Central Committee and government's kind regards to the comrade crippled and sick soldiers, dependents of fallen combatants, and retired or reassigned public security cadres and agents." [end recording]

Next, Chairman Vo Chi Cong reviewed the glorious armed exploits of members of the people's public security forces over the past 45 years under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and President Ho Chi Minh. He warmly commended them for their great contributions to national defense and to the maintenance of public security and social order. Chairman Vo Chi Cong continued:

[Begin recording] "Dear comrades: The world situation has undergone turbulent and complicated changes. Taking advantage of the crisis facing the socialist countries, the imperialist and reactionary forces have feverishly intensified their acts of sabotage and have cynically and perfidiously implemented their peaceful evolution scheme in a bid to eliminate socialist countries. In this connection, they have regarded Vietnam as a key target of their attacks.

"In light of the Sixth Party Congress Resolution and other resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Politburo, our country has effected renovation in all fields and has scored very important initial results. Nonetheless, generally speaking, our country is still rife with many difficulties and has not yet overcome the crisis.

"Given this situation, it is of utmost importance for our party, state, and people to protect national security on the political, economic, ideological, cultural, and social fronts. Our efforts will have a direct impact on the overall process of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

"To guarantee the success of the above-mentioned task, our entire party, people, and armed forces must heighten their revolutionary vigilance and sharpen their determination to firmly protect national security, stabilize the socioeconomic situation, and accelerate the renovation undertaking along the path to socialism.

"The responsibility for the maintenance of public security and social order rests with the people. Therefore, it is of great strategic importance to mobilize, educate, and organize the masses so they can voluntarily participate in the maintenance of public security and social order. It is necessary to apply democratic principles to social life as well as to serve the people's interests and protect their rights of mastery, life, and property. At the same time, resolute measures must be worked out to foil the enemy's acts of sabotage and to crack down on criminals.

"Under the invincible banner of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam and great President Ho Chi Minh, and developing the heroic traditions of 45 years of combat and development, let all cadres and combatants of the people's public security forces enthusiastically and courageously advance for the sake of socialism, communist ideals, and the people's happiness." [end recording]

On this occasion, Comrade Cao Dang Chiem, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of interior, made public the Council of State's decision to bestow the Army Hero Title on 14 units and one individual for their outstanding achievements in maintaining public security and social order.

The meeting closed amid an atmosphere filled with great enthusiasm and pride.

Directive Issued on Paying Credit Fund Depositors

BK1608125690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 8 Aug 90

[Text] HANOI MOI on 8 August reported that the Council of Ministers has issued a directive on measures to be taken to solve the difficult situation facing credit funds in Hanoi in paying their depositors.

Radio Carries Feature on August Revolution

BK2208145590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 21 Aug 90

["Topical Talk" feature with editor Vu Dinh Vinh on topic: "The August Revolution and the Construction and Defense of the Vietnamese Socialist Fatherland"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: In this feature last week, we already introduced some achievements scored by our country in the social and economic fields since the August Revolution, and especially the renovation process which our entire party and people are carrying out and which has recorded significant initial successes.

However, we also realize that our country is facing difficult trials. The complex world situation has also had no little impact on our country. Worth noting is the fact that the enemy is concentrating his opposition and sabotage activities against us in an attempt to abolish the socialist system and the party's leadership in our country as well as the gains of the revolution since the fall of 1945. For this reason, in the recent past, especially since the beginning of 1990, the imperialist forces and international reactionaries have intensified their acts of sabotage against the revolution, picking Vietnam as a key target of their offensive and sabotage strategy.

It can be said that their operational methods and maneuvers are very insidious. They have actively used reactionaries living in exile in foreign countries as shock troops and have feverishly rallied forces to carry out several plans to infiltrate into Vietnam. They have conducted a so-called "take the flame to the homeland" campaign which essentially consists of smuggling into Vietnam, through many different channels, large amounts of books, magazines, documents, and other printed material with antisocialist contents to smear the Communist Party and distort and attack proletarian dictatorship. At the same time, they have dispatched groups of armed infiltrators into Vietnam for sabotage activities and have intensified the smuggling of intelligence agents and spies into our country through secret, semiovert, and overt channels to gather intelligence and sabotage us.

Inside the country, the reactionaries have taken advantage of religion and our unwariness to rally forces, build up bases, carry out propaganda against the socialist system, and attempt to create opposition forces in our country. On the other hand, a number of opportunist and disaffected elements have taken advantage of the policy of broadening democracy to openly propagate wrongful views, deny the gains of the renovation process, criticize state agencies, demand political pluralism and a multiple-party system, call for the abolition of the Communist Party's leading role, and oppose the socialist system in conformity with the intention of the imperialists and reactionaries.

Dear comrades and friends: By citing some of these enemy activities, we want to note that besides the task of successfully building the Vietnamese socialist fatherland, the task of safeguarding the gains of the revolution is no less important. What does the enemy want, if not to challenge the revolutionary cause which is being conducted along the line chosen by Uncle Ho and our party and people 60 years ago and which has been realized step by step by many generations at the cost of enormous sacrifices and much blood and sweat? This is also a challenge to Marxism-Leninism, to socialism, and to the ideals and objectives of our people. For this reason, in celebrating the 45th anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day, our determination to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland can take on a practical and great significance only if it is closely linked to and helps promote the current renovation process.

In our opinion, the all-encompassing task of our entire party, people, and army at this juncture is to strongly push forward the renovation process in all fields, considering renovation as a vital cause of the country. We must attach importance to renovating the party's mass mobilization work, strengthening party-people relations, continue to consolidate and develop the successes already recorded, resolutely overcome weaknesses, and promptly resolve all urgent problems.

As a party resolution has clearly spelled out, we must firmly maintain political stability. This is a prerequisite for fulfilling the tasks mentioned above. Only by maintaining political stability can we create conditions for achieving socioeconomic stability and development, overcoming difficulties and improving the peoples' living standard step by step, and successfully carrying out the renovation process. We understand that, for our country—which still bear scars after decades of war full of sacrifices and hardships—instability, political upheavals, and economic chaos are unacceptable. Let each of us clearly see this and uphold his sense of responsibility in view of the extremely disturbing and complex new situation.

An extremely important task at this juncture is to bring about welcome changes in the socioeconomic situation. On the basis of the achievements already recorded, we should strongly push forward the popular movement to exploit all latent potential to promote production, and we should concentrate on implementing the three major economic programs. Workers and civil servants of all state economic units must overcome difficulties, increase production and business efficiency, and unceasingly bring into play their leading role in the national economy. The people of all strata from the countryside to the cities must respond to the state policy by strongly developing the collective economy and other economic sectors to attract the social work force and gradually overcome unemployment.

The state should amend and perfect various policies aimed at encouraging the development of different economic sectors in the direction of socialism. At the same time, it should satisfactorily resolve a number of other burning issues such as inflation, finance, banking, price, and product marketing, thereby gradually improving the economic situation and stabilizing the people's living standards and social situation. On the other hand, the administration at all levels should increase budgetary appropriations and, together with the people, mobilize additional sources of revenue in society to prevent by all means the degradation of educational, public health, cultural, information, and scientific establishments, paying due attention to the mountain regions and former base areas of the revolution. The state should urgently amend some social policies such as the ones aimed at regulating income distribution so as to prevent inequitable distribution. It should, through practical deeds, care for the livelihood of pensioners, families that have rendered meritorious services to the revolution, war invalids, and families of fallen soldiers. It should also push forward the study to reform the wage system.

With the participation of the mass organizations, the state should relentlessly conduct the struggle against negativism, especially the struggle against corruption, by laying stress on main targets and by taking appropriate steps. It should urgently try major cases of negativism already exposed, and publicly announce their results for the information of the people. The struggle against negativism within the party, the state machinery, and the mass organizations should be closely linked with that against negativism in society, particularly the struggle against crime and for public order and security.

At this juncture, we should also satisfactorily carry out a number of tasks aimed at practically developing socialist democracy in societal life. The party and state should implement the system of soliciting the people's suggestions in formulating lines, positions, policies, and laws, and in assigning, organizing, and deploying cadres. Cadres and party members must maintain regular contact with the people, listen to their views, and promptly settle—or report to higher echelons and responsible organs—all legitimate demands of the people. The role of the people's inspection system must be developed so that it may work together with the state inspection system in supervising and controlling the implementation of state laws, policies, and positions, uncovering and participating in the settlement of cases of negativism within the party and state machinery and in society.

We should continue to broaden information work among cadres and the people, and strengthen leadership over information, the press, and publishing work. The mass media must promptly commend new factors, good experiences, and shining examples. At the same time, it should continue to strongly push ahead the struggle against negativism and should criticize and resolutely struggle against wrongful and deviant viewpoints and slanderous and reactionary allegations of hostile forces. In the process of developing democracy, we must simultaneously struggle against violations of the people's democracy and against bourgeois and extremist democracy, and resolutely suppress all hostile activities against the people and all attempts to take advantage of democracy to sow disunity and carry out sabotage.

In the current new situation, a very important task is for the entire people to actively care for national security and defense so as to steadfastly defend the fatherland and firmly maintain political security and public order and safety in any eventuality. With regard to the hostile activities of the imperialist and reactionary forces, we must attach importance to precautionary and preventive measures, and to the building, consolidation, strengthening, and purification of the party's internal ranks, the administration, and the mass organizations.

We must keep abreast of the situation, promptly uncover and struggle against enemy sabotage activities, and timely discover and pinpoint all hot spots in order to take effective corrective measures. We must struggle against and check all activities aimed at uniting counterrevolutionary forces in various guises both inside and outside the country, thereby frustrating all insidious schemes and tricks of the enemy. In this struggle, the army and public security forces must constantly uphold their revolutionary will, stand ready to fight and fight well, purify their ranks, scrupulously abide by the state law, and bring into full play the fine tradition of army-people relations. At the same time, the entire people must uphold their responsibility for protecting and caring for the army and public security forces and help them to satisfactorily fulfill the tasks entrusted by the people.

Dear comrades and friends: The history of our country over the past 45 years which began with the August Revolution, has shown that the path of advance is strewn with thorns and trials. However, every time they are faced with such a situation, our people have tightened their unity around the party and have been able to surmount untold perilous obstacles. Now, in the face of fresh trials, every one of us should stay even more steadfastly on the path chosen by our party and Uncle Ho, be thoroughly imbued with and implement the renovation policy of the party and state, and firmly believe that our people, under the party leadership, will surely take the renovation process step by step toward success.

Vo Chi Cong Speech Marks Security Forces Day

BK2108092590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Aug 90

["Text" of Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong's speech at 18 August Hanoi meeting marking the 45th founding anniversary of the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces—recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: In a solemn atmosphere created by the August revolution and with boundless pride and enthusiasm, our party, state, and people organized a grand meeting today to mark the 45th founding anniversary of the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of State, I would like to extend my warm greetings to officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the people's public security forces. I wish each of you constant progress in all fields so you can meet the growing demands of the revolutionary undertaking.

I would like to convey the party Central Committee and government's kind regards to the comrade crippled and sick soldiers, dependents of fallen combatants, and retired or reassigned public security cadres and agents.

Dear comrades: Coming into existence from the seething August 1945 revolution and being guided and educated by the Communist Party of Vietnam and President Ho Chi Minh, over the past 45 years of combat and development, the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces have consolidated their strength step by step and have scored glorious victories. Together with our entire Armed Forces and people, the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces have smashed many professional spy and espionage networks formed by the fascist Japanese clique, the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, and other international reactionary forces; have greatly contributed to the task of defending the fatherland; and have fulfilled their internationalist duty.

Soon after their establishment, under the clear-sighted leadership of the party and President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces quickly relied on the strength of the masses and creatively and courageously suppressed the coordinated actions of cruel and perfidious secret agents, intelligence agents, and spies from without and reactionary organizations from within, exterminating these criminals right in their dens and safeguarding the nascent administration.

Throughout the nine-year anti-French colonialist struggle and the 20-year anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, the people's public security forces overcame all difficulties and hardships and underwent countless sacrifices, holding fast to their positions and staying close to the people in order to build the revolutionary bases. They also eliminated many wicked and cruel elements in areas under the enemy's temporary control. Together with the people's Army, militia and self-defense forces, and our entire people, they have smashed the enemy's acts of sabotage, have defeated the espionage and psychological warfare of the imperialists and their henchmen, have firmly protected the great rear base in the socialist north and the revolutionary frontline in the south, and have made a worthy contribution to our people's great victory in completely liberating the south and in achieving national reunification.

Following the great victory in early 1975 and continuing to develop the revolutionary heroism, the people's public security forces, together with our entire Armed Forces and people, defeated the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction, firmly protected the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, and fulfilled their glorious internationalist duty.

Since the sixth party congress, the people's public security forces have made efforts to renovate their thinking, organization, public relations, programs of action, operating procedures, and other fields of activities. Under the leadership and guidance of the party and state, the people's public security forces have played a key role in motivating the masses to continuously crack down on criminals.

Implementing President Ho's teachings that it is necessary to adopt a decisive attitude toward the enemy, the people's public security forces have encouraged the masses to persuade criminals to give themselves up, and have used criminals to combat and prevent crimes.

From the mass movement, the people's public security forces have been consolidated one step further in the political, ideological, and organizational domains, thus making it possible for them to develop their scientific and technical work and improve their professional skills. Meanwhile, greater attention has been paid to the material and spiritual life of public security cadres and combatants by the people and various sectors and echelons.

The 45 years of fighting and development of the people's public security forces have attested to their great achievements in safeguarding national security and maintaining social order and safety in our country. The Vietnam People's Public Security Forces have made themselves worthy of being a highly reliable revolutionary armed force of the party and an effective tool of the dictatorship of the people. By remaining absolutely loyal to the party and by standing ready to sacrifice their lives for the cause of national security and the sake of the people's independence, freedom, and happiness, they have won the love of the people. These are the achievements that belong, first of all, to the heroic Vietnamese people and the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] under the leadership of the great President Ho Chi Minh.

We must remain always grateful to those fallen heroes of the people's public security forces and to our comrades and compatriots who have heroically sacrificed their lives for the cause of national security and the noble internationalist duty of our country. We must also express our profound gratitude to the families of fallen combatants of the public security forces, as well as to all disabled and ailing soldiers and families that have made great contributions and sacrifices for the cause of national security and defense.

On the occasion of this national anniversary and on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of State, I would like to warmly commend all cadres and combatants of the people's public security forces, all forces defending organs and enterprises and village and city wards, and all civil defense forces and people's security teams for having overcome difficulties and for struggling heroically and resourcefully to firmly maintain political security and social order in the country. I would also like to warmly commend those compatriots who have rendered services to the cause of national security.

During the 45 years of fighting and development of the people's public security forces, our party, state, and people have highly valued their great services and achievements and have conferred on them many high and valuable orders, including two Gold Star orders and 46 Ho Chi Minh orders. These are extremely valuable awards and are great incentives which are given to cadres and combatants of the people's public security forces by our party and state. I hope that you, comrades, will try even harder to be worthy of these rewards.

Dear comrades: The world situation has undergone turbulent and complicated changes. Taking advantage of the crisis facing the socialist countries, the imperialist and reactionary forces have feverishly intensified their acts of sabotage and have cynically and perfidiously implemented their peaceful evolution scheme in a bid to eliminate socialist countries. In this connection, they have regarded Vietnam as a key target of their attacks.

In light of the sixth national party congress resolution and other resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, our country has effected renovation in all fields and has scored very important initial results.

Generally speaking, our country is still rife with many acute difficulties and has not yet overcome the crisis. Given this situation, it is of utmost importance for our party, state, and people to protect national security on the political, economic, ideological, cultural and social fronts. Our efforts will have a direct impact on the overall process of building and defending the socialist Vietnam fatherland.

To guarantee the success of the above-mentioned task, our entire party, people, and Armed Forces must heighten their revolutionary vigilance and sharpen their determination to firmly protect national security, stabilize the socioeconomic situation, and accelerate the renovation undertaking along the path to socialism.

The responsibility for the maintenance of public security and social order rests with the people. Therefore, it is of great importance to mobilize, educate, and organize the masses so they can voluntarily participate in the maintenance of public security and social order. It is necessry to apply democratic principles to social life and to serve the people's interests and protect their rights of mastery, life, and property. At the same time, resolute measures must be worked out to foil the enemy's acts of sabotage and to crack down on criminals.

Under the correct party leadership and the close state management, we must rely wholly on the people and closely coordinate with all sectors and mass organizations. The people's public security forces must serve as the core assault force and the advisory staff in building the all-people security network. They must closely combine the measures taken by the masses with other professional and technological measures, offensive actions with preventive actions, suppression with leniency, and severe punishment with rehabilitation and education.

Through the mass movement, the public security forces must know how to continually consolidate themselves comprehensively. This noble objective requires that the public security forces continue to renovate themselves even more vigorously and always remain the steady political force absolutely loyal to the ideal chosen by the party and Uncle Ho. They must continue to build themselves truly firm, strong, and wholesome; regulary enhance their combat will and revolutionary offensive; steadily forge their noble revolutionary ethics; maintain close relationships with the people; thoroughly know their profession; acquire a fair level of scientific and technical knowledge; and secure good material bases and technical equipment to sufficiently meet the requirements of the struggle in the new situation.

Under the invincible banner of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam and the great President Ho Chi Minh, and developing the heroic traditions of 45 years of combat and development, let all cadres and combatants of the people's public security forces enthusiastically and courageously advance for the sake of socialism, communist ideals, and the people's happiness.

Australia

Evans Tells Australians To 'Hang in There'

BK2308121690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1151 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Sydney, Aug 23 (AFP)—The Australian Government Thursday warned Australians trapped in Iraq and Kuwait to stay in hiding as long as they can. But they were also advised in a special message broadcast to the Gulf region by Foreign Minister Gareth Evans that if the situation deteriorated further they may have to give themselves up.

"Basically our advice has been to keep your head down and stay out of sight as long as you can," he said. "In the end if things get really tough it may be that you will have to make yourselves known to the Iraqis, but unless and until that time comes our advice is to try to maintain your anonymity as long as you possibly can."

Mr. Evans' message, reflecting growing concern about the Gulf situation, coincided with news that at least two Australian residents had been seized by Iraqi authorities. The two, 74-year-old Erica Masters of Sydney and 49-year-old Edith Puckridge of Adelaide, are feared to have been taken for the "human shield" protecting key installations. The women, who were carrying British passports, were both on a stopover in Kuwait from a British Airways flight.

In his broadcast Mr. Evans told the trapped Australians "that all Australians are aware of your plight and that you are very much on our minds here."

He said they were in a better position than the government to decide what best to do.

Mr. Evans, who left Australia for the Middle East, Europe and the United States immediately after the broadcast, said the government was doing everything it could to get its people out of the Gulf, although he admitted there was no immediate prospect.

"Those of you with families, those with children, those who are separated from their husbands and wives, we really are thinking of you. Our message to you is: Have courage, don't despair, hang in there. We deeply care for you, we are with you all the way, however long this awful business takes to resolve."

Evans To Leave for Middle East, Europe, U.S.

BK2108041590 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0300 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Senator Evans, will leave next Wednesday on what has been described as a peace mission to the Middle East, Europe, and the United States.

Radio Australia's diplomatic correspondent, Stuart Heather, says Senator Evans will meet foreign ministers and senior diplomats in Geneva, Rome, Cairo, New York, and Washington. In Rome he will meet leaders of the European Community delegation which visited Middle East capitals last week, and in New York and Washington, Senator Evans is expected to see representatives of Arab States, the United Nations, and the Bush administration. Senator Evans has dropped earlier plans for a trip to South America to enable him to give priority to the Middle East situation.

Our correspondent says that as the military tension grows with Iraq, the foreign minister will be exchanging views on a diplomatic solution to keep Australia's forces out of a shooting war.

Meanwhile, Federal Labor caucus has endorsed a resolution proposed by the prime minister which condemns Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and supports the Australian Government decision to send ships to the Gulf region. The resolution will be put to Parliament later today.

Mr Hawke also assured the special caucus meeting in Canberra that any future decisions relating to the deployment of Australians to the region would be taken by cabinet in consultation with the party and the federal opposition.

Papua New Guinea

Provincial Premier: Irian Jayan Border 'Calm'

BK2308065290 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] The premier of Papua New Guinea's West Province bordering Indonesia's Irian Jaya had described the present situation as calm and any evacuation plans from (Yapsi) are not necessary. Mr. Egbert Yalu was commenting on the border outpost of (Yapsi) which in recent weeks has seen Indonesian troops illegally crossing into Papua New Guinea in pursuit of Irian Jayan rebels.

Mr. Yalu criticized government officials of (Yapsi) of being cowards in wanting to withdraw and leave the local people on their own. The premier said the situation at the outpost had returned to normal.

West Sepik's police commander, Mr. Nelson Kowsie, has organized Papua New Guinea's security forces to patrol the (Yapsi) area.